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VOLUME 29.

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Tax Redemptions. The condition of the City Finances re-

uires that a more stringent rule for the re-emption of Tax Certificates held by the city shall be enforced. Public Notice is hereby given that on the 1st of November next, the premium on the sale of 1874 will be raised to 25 per cent, and on all certificates issued at the present sale 5 per cent per month will be charged until further notice. S. S. HAYES, Comptroller. Chicago, Oct. 8, 13.5,

MACHINERY.

Steam is Safe. With a Safe LOW PRESSURE BOILER and Automatic Regulating Apparatus. Buildings are constantly being heated, public and private, with ABBOTT'S PATENT SAFETY BOILER, and the circulating system of construction by CRANE, BREED & CO.,

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PROPOSALS. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS side will be received up to the 18th inst. at 4 o'clock at the office of the Cream City Salirond Company, Broadway, in the city of Mill suckee, for the constr of one tile of double track streat rails at

the street in which the trace of the street in which the trace with Nicolson pavement, and on level ground, with Nicolson pavement, and on level ground, with the street of rail to be 22 pounds per yard.

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To be found in this city, at extremely low GENUINE MINK SETS, VERY DARK, FOUR STRIPES, \$18, worth \$25. GENUINE REALSKIN SETS, MUFF and BOA, from \$18 upwards. ,000 SETS LYNX, MARTEN, FRENCH SEAL, ASTRACHAN, ALASKA, etc., from \$4.00 upwards. from \$4.00 upwards. 150 Sets MISSES AND CHILDREN'S FURS from \$1 upwards.

We invite special attention to a lot of 100 Genuine Sealskin Sacques, Sent to us on consignment from the largest Fur House in New York City, with instruc-tions to sell them regardless of cost or value. Don't fail to look before purchasing else-121 & 123 State-st.,

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We have full lines of Dent's, Trefousee, and Courtefer Kids. FOR SALE. WOOD-PRESERVING APPARATUS

Having sold the land in St. Louis on which the Western Burnettuing Writs are erected to the Pacific Railroad Company of Missouri, I offer the valuable machinery for preserving timber at a low price. It consists of a wrought iron cylinder (made by Lally, of Roston) 60 feet long, 6 feet diameter, 8 inch thick, double riveted, with car track extending through cylinder, and capable of treating 40,000 feet (board measure) duly; Steam-Engine, 36 horse power, Vacuum and Force Pumps &c. I would be willing to cooper te will a responsible parties for ere ting the Works elsewhere, being fully convinced the Burnettiding process is the sily economical and effective process for preservation of timber from decay. Cottonwood, Burnettizel in 1865, is now in use on Olive and Market-sts. horse-railroad in 8t. Louis.

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CHICAGO, SATURDAY. OCTOBER 16, 1875.-TWELVE PAGES.

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the largest church or smallest cottage. Call and see, or send for circular. CUSHING, WARREN & CO., No. 65 Lake st.

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Central Park Drive.

There will be a meeting of the members of the Central Park Driving Association at "Owney's Hall," corner M dron and Roley-ets, on Nonday Evening, Oct. 18, at 7500. It is earnestly hoped that all members will be present and give direction as to its future management.

H. C. GOODBICH, President. Position as Outside City Salesman on commission, with some Ai Wholesale House, by a party theroughly posted and having a large acquaintance. VIM, Tribune office, LITERATURE.

All About Portugal and Its People.

Wine, Manners, Dress, Religion, Newspapers, Etc.

Homeopathic Remedies--- Text-Books of French, Zoology, and Algebra.

The Camellia in Its Native Country --- Some Funny Fishes.

Terrapins The Tartarian Lamb-M usical Mice\_A Cure for Catarrh.

LITERATURE.

PORTUGAL

It is refreshing to take in hand once more a English. After the watery dilutions in the guise of notes from abroad with which the reader has been lately surfeited, it is peculiarly grateful to find a work like Mr. Latouche's "Travels in Portugal," that has a satisfactory amount of solid substance in it. Mr. Latouche had the advantage of exploring a country seidom visited by the scribbing tourist, and he knew how to improve his opportunity by studying and describing the objects most inter-esting to the intelligent inquirer. Portugal, though but three or four centuries ago the most important maritime power, and one of the nost influencial monarchies in Europe, now attracts little attention, and is very little kn wn. Yet the past history and the present condition and the sturdy character of the people, rende of Europe for the student of nature and of the

years to come prevent this being a popular re-500 miles of railroad uniting Oporto with Lisis almost destitute of carriage-roads, and the want for commerce and travel, close the interior to for surrounded with impassable walls. The lan guage is also a formidable parrier. It is the Europe, presenting impediments in idiom and inguist can surmount. Strangers so se'don terpreter or guide has not yet been instituted, nd intercourse with the people must be conducted in their vernacular or wholly by signs.

The ordinary tourist would scarcely think it worth his while to attempt the mastery of a crabbed tongue in order to learn the habirs and traits of the citizens of a small and out-of-the-

ay Kingdom.
Then, too, the wretched secommodations alone

we had esten and drunk, the dishes were pushed to to the length remainder.

As to the loigings which the tourist in Pertugal must be content with, there is accountely no variety. And here again we refer to Mr. Latouche. "A Pennsular bed-toom is a fearful thing. A door that will not rasten, whodows that were never intended to open, a fluor, through the chinks of which the mules and houses, which in arisaly have their lodging beneath, can be seen and heard, and an a mosphere composed of the emai ations of their stables. A bed, of which it is enough to say that the experienced traveler will instantly throw all its coverings to the further end of the room, and recline upon it involved in his own cloak, plates, or rags." Elsewhere the writer ands: "There is that—or, more correctly, there are those—about Pornuguese beds and bed-rooms which make the prospection."

An official residence in Portugal had given Mr. Latouche an opportunity of acquiring the language, and a genume in erest in the people induced him to endure the privations of travel among them with patience and good humor. He avoided the beaten tracks of the mour ous itinerant, and the promisent places already familiarly way through wild and lonely regions leading to seclude hamlets and towns. In this way the learned the resources of the Kingdom, and gained a true dies of the genies of its inhabitants.

Portugal is essentially an agricultural counters and accounted the case and agoin the second of the second of the content of th

gained a rue idea of the genus of its intertante.

Portugal is essentially an agricultural country, and as entire area is under cultivation. In
the northern portuon, which is by far the more
populous, fertile, and nicurcaque, the
land is divided among peasant-proprietors,

—tr, more exactiv, tenants,—who hold
their estates from generation to generation. As
a result of this system of tenancy, every acre of
ground is thied, and the yeomany are a thirty
and independent class. In some of the South
era Provinces large exists remain in the hands
of rich absentee landlocks, and the peasanty
are consequently impoverished and oppressed.
The operations of farming are conducted in
primitive sayle, the im lements being for the
most part identical in structure with those used
by the Romans in the time of Horace and Columella. In the midland districts extensive
land-owners are introducing the methods and
the machinery used in scientific agriculture, but,
for the rest, the soil of Portugal is very inefficiently outlivated. Maize and cattle are the
other products of the farms on the highlands,
while rice is cultivated on the lowlands, and the
vine and the clive yield rich harvests in the
regious smi ed to their growth.

The port wine of commerce is produced in
what is called the Douro capitic, a tract of elevated land traversed by the Douro and Corgo
Rivers. The soil of this region is scanty and
stony, looking in the vineyards like the rubbish
thrown it frem a quarry. The vines ale grown
upon pollarded trees, and are runned exactly as
they were in Italy 2,000 years are. The cold
winter prevailing lie this district, where snot
lies even in the vallets, gives the vine a seasonable rest, while the great heat of summer, re-Portugal is essentially an agricultural con

Portuguese Food, Lodgings, Agriculture,

away, it has yet little more a coholic strength than claret." Mr. Latouche saw no drunsemess among the yeomanny, although wine is freely drank by every laborer. "It is meat and druk to him. He finds refreshment in its acidity, he is tortified by its austerity, revived by its strength, and finds in its conanthic, etherous essences—beyond the reach of chemists and professors—some subtle distillation of Nature's laboratory kindly to life."

The people are aminently honest, frugal, spirited, frank courteons, and kindly. The working classes are illuterate, reading and writing being unknown are among them, yet their manners are singularly high-bred and their conversation remarkable for fluency and elegance. "They modulate their voices, they use incredibly long wores, they gestionists with a certain grace and propriety, they round their sentences beautifully; in short, they talk like books.

I could pick out from a ceitain hamlet in the Micho Province a dozen men who shall extemporize better rhyme, and better reas. In too, who shall know more of pause, metre, and caseurs, than any minor poet of my acquaintance. Their long sentences are perfectly grammatical. A Portuguese literary friend told me that the peasants round Combra talked quite as good Portuguese herrary friend told me that the peasants round Combra talked quite as good Portuguese herrary friend told me that the peasants round Combra talked quite as good Portuguese as he could write, using he said, their imperfects of the subjunctive and all the refinements of the gerund and declines infinitive better than many a Master of Arts in the neighboring university."

The facet manners are characteristic of the

adorned with jewelry of ancient Monish design. Heavy necklaces of elaborate pattern, from which depend hugo gold lockets, hang in manif. Il circles around the neck, while massive pendents swing in the ears. It is said that many a peasant w man wears on sames days and festivals omaments worth from \$100 to \$200. Strange to say, the men have been more ready than the women to depart from the national costume and adopt foreign fashions. In remote parts they still wear the dress of their ancestors but in many places wideawake hats, trousers, and short jackets have outwardly transformed them into cosmo o itans. The l'ortuguese have been called the pl

The Fortuguese have been called the plainest-featured race in Europe, but Mr. Latouche finds much to admire in the vigorous frames, sprightly faces, and graceful bearing of he inhabitants of the Northern provinces. The women have rich olive complexions, fine eyes, black hair growing low on the forehead, while feeth, an upright cartiage, and a firm, graceful wak. "Altogether a very high type of human being, more like the peasant women of Alosno, whence the Roman artists get their best models, than those of any other country I know; and, like them, it is no eworthy that the mee, though fariy good looking, are not, eith in features, in form, or in stature, proportionate to the winds."

in form, or in stature, proportionate to the men."

In the vicinity of Braganza, the inhabitacta have adocted Jewish type of face. Indeed toer is a strong admixture of Hebrew blood in the Portuguese race, and many of the noblest families petray by their physiognomy their Jewish lineage. In the Province of Eera, which is an elevated moorland district, sheep-tending is the principal occupation of the inhabitanta, who are a large, robus, yough, and savaze-looking neopie. Their only garmant is a hooded gaberdine of brown cloth, and men and women wear covering neither on their heads nor their legs. Their unkempt cair and scanty dress give them a wild aspect, yet they are well-mannered and peacoably disposed. They make the best soldiers that are enlisted in the army of Portugal. The inhabitants of the Southern provinces are much inferior to those of the North, having sallow completions, cadaverbus faces, ill-knit frames, and slovenly haoits. There is a muging of nationalities in the modern Portuguese. The Celts, Iberians, Gotha, Romans, Saracons, and Jews contributed to the varying elements united in the present population. On the seaboard, as at Olorto and Aviera.

est saveskiler. Sour wite, olsect bread, and dried that are the chief rickees of the in untiquentee districts. The tred and hungry taveler, dismounting from his horse efter a long of a cavory stew in preparation for the evening meal, but so lournjous a feast must by no means be counted upon. At a hospital farminose of the medium class where Mr. Latunche one evening found entertainment, these was spread before him an uncommonly sumptone of the medium class where Mr. Latunche one evening found entertainment, these was spread before him an uncommonly sumptone bill of fare. The meal and the refectory are thus des. Fibed:

Looking round the room we entered, I saw much that I anouth have seen in a farmer's activents and house, the chief should have seen in a farmer's activents and house, the chief should have seen in a farmer's activents and house, the chief should have seen in a farmer's activents and house, the chief should have seen in a farmer's activent and the Northern provinces the two or general and the Northern pr

there are few and poor public sumsements, and its places of interest are soon exhausted.

A FRENCH MANUAL.

CAPSERIES AVEC MAS ELEVES. PAT LAMBERT SAUVER.
Do the exterior of the profit, Principal de la Socion Francisco de Picco des Lingues Vivantes de Baston. Editor Itas ret. Lingues Vivantes de Baston. En Le consecuent de la con

NUMBER 32.

ARABISTAN; OR, THE ORIENT.

By WILLIAM PERST FOOD, A. M. Wate and duction by HATARD TAYLOR. Hartford; D. Gliman & Co. 1d.5.

This bandway.

Among the most serviceable books in the law-yer's library are those in which the leading cases on the different branches of the laws are given in full, annotated, and cridicised. Mr. Egelow Away, Trespass upon Property, Conversion, Nuisance, Dangerous Animals and Works, Ob-structing and Diverting Water, Support of Grounds and Buildings, and Negligence. He gives in all pearly 199 of the leading Cases, on gives in all nearly 120 of the leading cases on these leading to ics. The notes accompanying the cases are very full and accurate. Not the least interesting part of the book is the h-sucro-sl portion, in which the author traces the origin of the law. He has purpose y avoided the treat-ments of Marine Torts, or those arising under the law of Bailment. A very full index em-pietes the work. The general practitioner or sindent will find Mr. Bigelow's volume a valua-ole accusion to his library.

ANOTHER HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
ON COUNTRY: A HOUSEROLD HISTORY FOR ALL READERS. BY BENSON J. LOSENSO. Liustrated by F.O. C. DARLEY, New York: Johnson, Wilson & Co. Chicago: O. J. Griffiths.
This yew history of the United States is being issued as a subscription-book, appearing in parts, eight of which have already been deliver-ed to subscribers. Each part sells for 25 cents. parts, eight of which have an averaged beautiful and the seeks to unfold the scory of the growth of the seeks to unfold the scory of the growth of the Bepublic "in language so plain, and in form so ample, that whole households may be interested and instructed by the reading of it." The plan of the book divides the history of the United States into six different periods, under the respective heads of (1) Discoveries; (2) Settlements; (3) Colonies; (4) The War for Independence, or the Puticial Revolution; (5) The Nation; (6) The Civil War, or the Social Revolution. The work has not yet advanced far enough to peaking a ludgment of its ments of execution; but theseems to possesse considerable ments of method, and the name of the author is a guarantee that it will not be a bad piece of work. The paper and letter-press are good, some of the illustrations are flusly drawn, and the whole oromises to be worthy a place in any household.

ZOCLOGY.

ZOOLOGY.

ELEMENTS OF ZOOLOGY. A TEXT-BOOK. By SAYENEY
TEXNEY. A. M., Professor of Natural History in
Wittens College. Hunstrated by 150 Wood Englayings. 12mo., pp. 500. New York: Suribner, Armatrong a Co. Price, \$1.5...
Mr. Tenney's series of Zoologies have stood
for some ten or twelve years among the approved hand-books in this department of natural
history. The present volume seems in condtarisons with the am h r's "Manual of Zoology" history. The present votame seems in con-patison with the an b r's "Manus! of Zoology" to be a much modified and improved edition of the older work. It afters the arrangement of the orders in the several classes, and adds to their number, and in various wave materially revises the substance of the book, olacing it in harmony with the latest developments of science; but much of the text of the "Manus" is retained after signt verbal changes, and its entire list of engravings (50) is renordated. The treatis furnishes a complete outline of the animal king-dom, sketching the different groups, but omining a description of species.

NURSERY LITERATURE.

RETIMES AND JINGLES. By Mark Mayes Doner, Author of "Hass Enhant," etc. Lines, pp. 271. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

This charming little volume came out fresh for the bolidays last year, but its popula ity by no means passed with the ecason. It is one of the rare books that are person at in usefulness and interest. So long as there are belies in our nuise les to be amused by pictures and melodies, so long sill there be a demand for we ke that, like "Rhymes and Jingles" happily combine the two, it would take a very wise head to decide which are the picture, the stories told with the pencil, or the pen, in these lively pages. But it is a question that need not be settled, for both artist and joet deserve hearty commendation for their ingenious gift to the youngest class of reader.

ALGEBRA.

MANUAL OF ALGEBRA.

Prof sacr of Mathematics and Astronomy in Columbia College, and of Mathematics in the School of Mass. Items, pp. 3d. New York and Chingo: A. S. Barnes & C. Price, cl.6.

This treatise has been extensively used in schools under the title of "University Algeora."

It was originally published in Davies' Mathematical Course, but is now reclaid by the author and included in his own mathematical sec. ss. In

fications in minor features, but its prinary remains unchanged. It is based upon the oods of Bou don and with the intention of ing the student in the system practices by

BOOKS RECEIVED.

JOHNNY LUDLOW, 12mo., pp. 321. New York: G. W. Caleton & Co. Price, 31.51.

KINGSBURY SERTCHTS: A BRAITFUL AND SCHENTING ACCOUNT OF THE DININGS AND MINDOINGS OF THE INSERTING OF THE DINING AND MINDOINGS OF THE INSERTING OF PINE GROVE: THEIR PRIVATE TALES AND FUELIG TRIBULATIONS. By JOHN H. KINGSBURY. 12mo., pp. 26. New York: G. W. Carleton & Co. Price, 51.50.

THE LIFE OF CHIEFICPHER COLUMBUR. By JOHN S. C. ARBOTT, Illustrated, 12 °0., pp. 343. New York: Dodd & Med. Price, 51.50.

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JACK WARD: OS. THE BOY-GUARDIAN. By HORATTO ALORE, JR., Author of "REGO DICK Series," etc. 1 mm., pp. 331. Boston: Loring.

BLYTKIS. By GRARIES H. DOE. Paper. Boston: James R. Oegood & Co. Frice, 15 cents.

HISTER HOWARD'S TRINFTATION: A SOUL'S STORY.
By MINS. C. A. WARTELD, Author of "The Household of Bonverie." 12mo., pp. 369. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers. Price, \$1.75.

T. B. Peterson & Brothers. Price, \$1.75.

PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

Libernecit's Monature for November J. B. Lippincont & Co., Philadely has). Contents: "Up the Thames," First Paper (i lustrated), by Edward C. Bruce: "St. Augustine in April "(illustrated), by Sidney Lanier: "The Atonement of Learn Dundas," Part III.. by Mrs. E. Lynn Linton: "Qualis," by B-becce Starding D. vis; "C.mp-Fire Lyra: \$-VII., Solituda," by Edward Kerrsley: "The Mague Handker hist": "Summer-Days at Vichy," by A. E. Lancaster: "Doet Thou Remember ?" a Poem, by Mary E. Atmann; "The C. mrades," a Story, Chap. III., by Sarah Winter Kellogg; "A French Provincial Writer," by Will Walace Harney: "Retrospect," a Poem, by Kate Hillard; "Mammy," by Jennie Woodrille; "Still Waler," by Edgar Fawcett; "Of Going Hopping," by Mary Dean; "Our Monthly Chap."; "Literature of The Day."

American Lau Regisler for October (D. B. Canfield & Co., Philadelphia).

### FAMILIAR TALK.

According to the testimony of Mr. Lateuche, a late writer on Portugal, the middle class inhabitants residing in small rural towns lead a life of dreary stagnation. The ladies are seldom or never seen in the streets after 8 o'clock mass in morning, but while away the remainder of the day with gossip, embroidery, and gazing out of the window. The gentlemen, on the other hand, spend their time out of doors, with the exception of the period consumed at noontide siests. They stand all day in knots at the street corners, in summer screened from the sun in shas is folded three-corner wise, while they smoke innumerable cigareties and retail the

email talk that happens so be current.

There is absolutely no news in these rural towns of Portugal. Nothing ever happens to those who never bestir themselves, and the un-happy loungers are almost wholly limited to the threadbare themes of love and finance for bere afford a subject for exciting talk, for young men and old men weat the same un arying costume. The younger ones, however, do contrive to distinguish themselves by the bifold occupa-

o distinguish themselves by the bifold occupation of wearing excruciatingly tight boots, and making "the very mildest form of love" known to the human race. This latter employment is conducted as follows:

The lover supposed to be burning with an ardeat passion calmy establishes himself in some convenient stot in front of the house mabited by his inamorata. She seats berself as calmly in an upper window yverlooking her suitor's position, and in this most discreet and innocent dashion the courtship between the pair p occeds. The patties are too widely separated to allow of their interchanging words with each other, and communication by billed dour would be an uppar-lousble breach of enquette, and is therefore never attenued. But love may not be baffled, and the enamored coupe find ample means murually to convey the fervor and fluctuation of their interce emitions by electric glances and aloquent pantomime. For houre daily to sum of time, which is occasionally examined to enormous periods, the parties come to a thorough understanding, and a betrothal or a separation puts an end to the dailying delights of their singular courtship.

Mr. Latonche re, eats a pathetic story related

tion puts an end to the dailying delights of their singular courtship.

Mr. Latouche re eate a pathetic story related to him of the hopeless, undying constancy of two Portruguess lovers. They had gone through the presiminary process of wooing across the great guf se, arating upper window and sideral; with entire success, but some unmentioned incumstances interfered with their union. The roung lady retired to a Benedictine convent, but the young gentleman perceivered in a display of his affection. Each day without intermission be ook up his stand in from of the cell where his seleved was imprisoned, and remained roo ed to the place while she continued visible at the grated window. Day after day the faithful lover grated window. Day after day the faithful lovel gave proof of his loya'ty, and day after day the adv betokened her approval of his devotion. The days passed into years, until, flushy, a shite-haired man with drooping figure paced page and forth in the wonted place before the Benedictine convent, and a pale, aged woman looked out from behind her bars to extend him a basic greating.

In the early part of this touching experience, In the early part of this touching experience, mona-teries and convents were suppressed to Postugal, but, while mooks were scattered, the name who had already taken assing yows were suffered to remain in the religious houses, and the lady of whom we write remained an inmate of her chosen cell. Until she died, thirty-four rears after taking the well, life had some solace, we may hope, for these constant lovers, who never failed of a daily sight of each other, and a mute decises not that the bond uniting two foud hearts continued inbroken.

PORTUGUESE JEWELS.

The Portuguese possess a large amount of wealth in geme, which were procured from India with that country, and, since the beginning of the eighteenth century, from the mines of Brazii. It is said that the display of diamonds on dress occasions in Lisbon and Opoito will far exceed in magnificence any similar exhibition in London or Paris. The crown jewes of Portugal are remarkably fine, and among them is the Bragauza diamond, which is the size of a hen's egg, and weight 1,680 carata, or 14 ounces. It was found in the Caethe Minim mine in Brazil, in 1741, and was frequently worn by King John VI. It is suspected that this stope is only a coloiless topaz; but if it be a genuine diamond it is but few facets, and were it brought to the true form of a brilliant its weight would be reduced

Saraceps, and the Crescent and the Sar of Islam are eigraved unon lockets and pendants which are to add up devot adherents to the Christian faith. The craft required in the violuction of this pewery is handed down from father to cop, and has very likely remained

PORTUGUESE NEWSPAPERS The Portuguese are not a newspaper-reading people. The lower casees do not read at all, and the middle and upper classes make no account of a daily journal. The ladies rarely take up a newspaper of any sort, and the gentlemen glance over it merely for the sake of the nome gossip, which is of the lightest and most trivial sort, and for the reports of political affairs no place in the Portuguese newspaper, which devotes its scanty space to foreign political dews. votes its scarry space to foreign political news, mostly of a varue and unsubstantial character, and to a granty-humorom account of current "Accidents and Offenses." Domestic affairs of the his nest consequence are passed by with the fainces, recognition. The speaches of the Foreigness Parliament are condeily rejected, momentous arguments in the law courts are seluon amonet to, and earnest discussion of any matter of vital interest is calculy avoided. In fact, the small trivial sheet that answers for the Portuguess newspaper of to-day is very like the news Letters and Gazettes that in the infancy of journalism forbished our to-refathers with narmless occupation while coquetting with their maturnal toast and tea.

As a result of this dearth of newspapers the Portuguese are obliged to cast about for material wholewith to kindle the daily file. They have no cheap and profile press to provide them with an ever-renewed supply of the very best kind of inflammable fuel. To remedy this deficiency they record to the fields and waste lands, where, in the poorest soil with fitte or co-cultivation, grows a legiminious plant, gerrisin oidendard, called cargueid. This is cut and dried in

vation, grows a legimnions plant, gerrista oiden-laia, cailed carqueja. This is out and dried in the sun, and every where soil for kindlings as a farming for three bundles.

otics in our conservatories, and when we read that in its na ive countries, China and Japan, it forms good-sized tree, and is often planted in long rows along the borders of highways, the imagina tion is affame with the conception of these elegant avenues at the season of bloom. To think of camelitas as large as maples, and covered with red or white flowers of peerless beauty! But a late writer ruthlesely dispels the enchanting vision. "Lovely as the flowers of the camellia are singly," be save, "the tree itself in full are singly," be save, "the tree itself in full bloom is by no means an attractive sight. A camelinatree with a thousand flowers on it might be supposed, with its compact growth and its shiny leaves of rich green, to be an exquisitely-beautiful object, but it is nothing of the soft. The flowers, as they begin to tade, get to be a thery brook and hang a long time on the tree, and a camellinairee in full blossom has by far the largest proportion of its flowers withered and ugly. As a flowering shrub the camella is not comparable to the poincers, with its mass of intense scalet bloom, looking like a richly-colored silien diapery hung on the branches of the tree; or to the white daturs. A datura shinb in full bloom, with its thousands of pendent flower beds reflected in a pool of water, is a thing not soon to be forgotten." poinsetts, with its mass of intense scarlet bloom,

PORTUGUE'S FEASANT-WOMFN.

A scrap of intelligence comes from Portugal
that has some ya us in its bearing upon the controversy over the relative strength and endurance of men and women. In the rural districts of this Kingdom the women work in the fields from early childhood, sharing to the full the toll and fare of the men. Yet a more healthy. omely, and contented race of women is not n comely, and contented race of women is not met aith the wide world over. No jake thin, care-worn matrons or maids are found among them, but, alloss without exception, they are vizorous in frame, strong and lithe in step, and cheerful and winning in countenance. Something of this is to be ascribed to the feeling of recur. Iv and inde endence that comes from a sure fenure of their homes, which, though rented, are retained for senerations on comformable terms. Some their nomes, when, though restock, are text and for generations on comfortable terms. Something is owing, too, to a gautal climate and to the comparative case with which the necessities of life can be pro-ided. Yet the fact tends to show that with identical habits of living, the physical powers of men and women should be

THATCHED WATERPROOFS The inhabitants of the Province of Minho wear out of doors in wet weather a waterproof cloak made of rushes. It has the recommendation of being very light, and cool, and cheap,costing less than a shilling, -and a perfect proder its screen can work in the fields all day in dry clothing while tropical forcents are descending about him; or the traveler enveloped in its it, and rests in a housenfal position with the course of the traveler enveloped in its it, and rests in a housenfal position with the ing about him; or the traveler enveloped in its folds may ride on his pony in the rainlest weather and remain unharmed. The only objection to the galment is its grotesque appearance. The wearer looks as though he were the ched with straw from nead to foot. Yet the sturdy peasant and the sens ole tourist in Portugal don the cloak when skies are lowering, concent to sport a wrap of thatching so long as they are preserved from a wetting.

### SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

FLINNY FISHES. One of the quaintest of the wenderfully quain reatures belonging to the animal world is the little Sea-Horse (Hippocampus) which dwells in the oceans that lap the shores of America. Europe, and Southern Asia. It has a head like that of a horse, a bill like a humming-bird's, eyes like a chameleon's, bony sca'es like a gar-fish's, a pouch like a kangaroo's, and a tail like a mon-key's. It is only 4 or 5 inches long, a cunning size, and no more interesting pet can be secure for a salt-water aquarium. The body is short and compressed measuring about one-fourth the whole tength of the animal, and terminates in a long, tapering, four-sided tail. The general tint is ashy gray, but the scales have a metallic lustre and in the movements of the creature produce of charming play of color. They are also tipped or the angles of the body with spinous projections.
The bright eyes of the Sea-Horse, with yellow irids bordered by a line of blue, seem to move independently of each other, allowing the live little creature to gaze in two directions at once As it swims it holds itself partially erect, and ed, it looks like a ministure courser prancing in the water, which it has chosen for a sporting ground in preference to the land. But the tmy creature soon tires of action, and, whipping its

but few facets, and were it brought to the true form of a brilliant its weight would be reduced to 900 or 1,000 carsts.

The Kohinoor, or Mountain of Light which, came into the poessacion of Queen Victoria in 1848 by the abdication of the ruler of Punjaub, who resigned regals and donamions to the British Empire, weighed, in its rough state, 800 carsts, but was reduced in custing to 1024 carsts. The Oiloff diamond, in the scepter of Russa, weight 198 carsts; the Pitt diamond, 136 carsts; and the Star of the South, which was brught from Brazil and stone would be longered to the British Empire, weighed and a should be larged in the British Empire, weighed the product of the season of these diamonds, the largest in the most interest of the female, for the former summer than the calculation of the exclusion of the ora, the office of the female world, are one-fift, he slarges as would be the Bragains stone when reduced to the shape of a bruinant. Good judges differ regarding the diamonds and exhibit it at 2001 where the lastre and the value of precious stones are the oughly shown.

Diamond-cutting its difficult but profitable trace. It has been claimed that the art was invented by a Jew, and that nome but Jews can practice it. Mr. Latucche relates that in a conversation held with a learned descendant of the Heaven trace, it was remarked to him: "If a man in New York or in Cactula wants of diamond cutting the area of the season of the season

other,—and then turging away with all their might to tear themselves apart. The cocless pro ensity of the Sea-Horse's tail seems to be to twick around anything and everything withle reach, and amid the throng of young fey there was every variety of entangloment. Quite often the ludicrons speciacle was presented of one dragging a weaker brother after him, whom he had caught by his lasso-like tail around the shout.

sout.

It is supposed from the observations thus far made, that the Sea-Herse breeds in August and September. Its food consists of worms, eggs, and orgadic substances which it finds at the outtom of the sea. The male appears to have no further solicitude for its young after they have been ejected from its pouch, yet, contrary to the habit of most fish. It abitains from earing the small fry, though sorely pressed by houger.

The male pipe day, a near relative of the Seahorse, carries the spawn in a pouch variously situated, and it is believed that after the young are hatched they return to the pouch on the appearance of danser, until they have grown large enough to snift for themselves.

N AND W The terrapion are more numerous than any other branch of the turtle family, and are classed under the name Emydrida. In the United States there are in all about twenty species, but the same te rapin is popularly applied to those only that are used for food. Of these the Florida terrapin (Ptychemia concinna) is the largest, attaining a length of 15 inches and a width of 10. Its shell is a dusky brown, banded with yellow lines. It is found in the rivers and lakes throughout the Southern States, and is especial ly common in Eastern Florida. The flesh is considered a great dainty.

The Mobile terrapin (Phychemis Mobiliensis)

measures 15 mehes in length and 9½ in width, and closely resembles the species already described in color and flavor. It inhabits the Gulf States, and is particularly abundant about Mobile. The reticulated turtle, or chicken turtle (Dei-

ochelys reticulata), grows to be about 916 inches oy 51/2 inches wide. It has a very long neck, which outstretched in swimming gives it the look of a snake. This species abounds near the coast from North Carolina to Leuisiana, and is reputed to make the most delicious eating of all

coast from North Carolina to Leuisana, and is reputed to make the most delicious eating of all the terrapins.

The yellow bellied terrapin (Trachemys scabra) is 12 inches long and 7½ wide. It inhabits stagoand boo s and onds in the Atlantic Stater ranging from Virginia to Georgia. It is plentiful about Charleston, where it is often seen in the markets, and is considered very good food.

The salt-water terrapin (malaco-clemmys palustris) is about 7½ inches long, and of a dusky olive green. It lives in salt marsites and is found along the coast from New York to Mexico and south America. Mr. Holbrook arys of this species: "The terrapins a every abundant in the salt marshes around Charleston, and are easily taken when the famale is about to deposit her eggs in the spring and early summer months. They are then brought in immense numbers to market; but they are so prollic that, notwithstanding this great destriction, their numbers are undiminished. Their fless it excellent at all times, but in the Northern cutes is most esteemed when the animal has been dug out of the mud in its state of hiternation."

It will be seen from the above that all the native terrapins used for food are found in the Southern and Atlantic States. In Eastern and Southern and Atlantic States, In Eastern and Southern Europe terraphos intended for the table are often fatted in tanks or pools, there-they feed with a widly upon lettines leave, thread, and other articles com, osing a vegetable diet.

For many years there has existed a tradition that on the step, es of Tartary there gree a vexetable more curious in its structure and hapits notoriety. It was su po ed to spring from the ground after the manner of a vegetable, but on developing, a distinctly for ned lamb, baving feet, head, tail, and, farthermore, eyes and ears of perfect shape, would appear s inging upon a stalk 3 feet long, the point of attachment being n the centre of the creature's abdomen. This strange quadruped was covered with dense vellow wool, and, as it swaved about bending and rising above the weeds and grass that grew at its feet, it was said to feed upon the herbage as cattle do, and that when the pasturage in the fields withered from drought it pined away and

This fabulous story has found a rational explanation through the researches of botanists. The plant is a fern, called in the Tartar lan-guage *Barometz*, which signifies a red dog, and the language of science, Cibolium bar or C. glaucescens. The rhizome or root-stock accovered with fine, flossy down, that might easily pass for wool, and, when depuded of the leaves nderiving roots looking not unlike lege sustaining it. When other vegetation dies at the setting ing it. When other vegetation dies at the setting in of the dry season it likewise parlibes from lack of moisture. The plant has been introduced lack of moisture. The piant has been introduced into English conservatories and is prized for the decoration of apariments, tut it is remarked that under cultivation many years are required to develop the lamb in perfection.

In a correspondence to Land and Water with reference to this singular veg table, esveral altusions to it were quoted from o d authors. A description of it occurs in Darwin's "Loves of the Plants," Dr. de la Croix's "Connubia Florum," and in various servones and noems by Franch. and in various sermons and poems by Fren writers. We quote Darwin's pretty lines:

writers. We quote Darwin's pretty lines:
Craded in snow, and fanned by Arctic sir,
Shines, gentle Barometz, thy golden hair.
Rooted in earth each cloven hoof descends,
And round and round ner flexise neck as he bends,
Crops the gray cotal mess and hoary thyme,
Or asps, with rosy tongue, the melting rime.
Eyes with mute tenderness her distant dam,
Or seems to bleat—a vegetable lamb.
The down of the Barometz is said to be an excellent styptic. It is much used for stanching
blood by the Chinese and by surgeons who, in
its native country, have become acquainted with
its qualities.

MUSICAL MICE. Mr. Frank Buckland adds a few notes to one information concerning that interesting little ro-dent, the singing mouse. A caged specimen was presented to him, which at first was too frightened to sing, but, overcoming its alarm, i suddenly put its little paws against the bars of its prison, and poured out a very flood of melody. Of the wonderful musical gift of this mouse Mr. Buckland says: "The song is a little sharp note, ut-tered continually. Translated into words, the tered continually. Translated into words, the scog was something like this, "Twit a witter, twit a witter." Sometimes the mouse would sing dolce piano and then forte. The little beast appeared to me to have two octaves i.e., it could sing its song in a low sey and in a high zey, and change quickly from one to the other. During the performance the cheet was palpitating violently, and the little cleft nose moving about, but there seemed to be no furced exertion at all. The real secret of these musical powers in the mouse is not. I beheve, known. Dr. Crisp, of Chelsea, informed me that he bought the singing was caused by the presence of a parasite in the hver. I have a specimen, in spirits, of a singing mouse, in which this parasite is certainly plainly visible, but I am not at all sure that other mice also, who are not musical, have not this parasite. The song is a genuine song—as good and as musical as that of a lark on a fine summer morning."

We find in the last "Annual Record of Science and Industry " a semedy for catarrhal cold which, from its constituents, should prove more or less ilton, who says it will remove the severest affection of the kind in about ten hours. affection of the kind in about ten hours. The recipe is as follows: 10 drops of carbolic acid, 7.5 drops of todine, and the same of chloroform. A few drops of this mixture are to be beated over a spirit lamp, in a test tabe, the mouth of which is to be applied to the nostrile as moon as that liquid vaporizes. The operation is to be repeated after an interval of two minutes when the patient will deliver a number of vigorous sneezes, and toen his troublesome symptoms will quickly disappear.

How sweet it is to instruct the infant mind!
("Teacher, Jim's poking me behind.")
To watch the intelect like a bud unfold:
("Say, mayn'l I warm my hands? They're cold.")
Teach tiny feet to wak in wisdom's pain,
("Mith Tomito, pleath Lear the primer clath.")
tuncless and fresh, and innocunt and fair,
("Bell Brown's a pullin of my hair.")
Earnest, young souls for me to guide aright;
("Schoolmarm, Bob says he's gwine to fight.")
Eager young minds that must be taught to think.
("I'm stresty; can't I have a drink?")
Truly, my tunes have fellen in jue sant places.
("Teach it, Polly Jane's making faces.")
O my! usere's John, fixed up from tip to tose!
Those sturid young ones! Well, it's time to close.

—Eage. Verson in Scribner's for October.

THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

Peculiar Operations of Contractors in the Sale of Horses.

Ninety Good Ones and Ten Bad Ones Offered in a Job-Lot.

The Commissioners Introduce Some Prin ciples of Common Honesty to the Traders.

Mysterious Manner in Which Intelligence

the Military Authorities.

Beaches the Contractors. Warlike Rumors Demanding the Attention of

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
RED CLOUD AGENCY, Oct. 7.—The manner in which horse and other contracts are filled in the Indian country was fully exemplified at this Agency on Wednesday and to-day, and its description will not be without interest to that portion of the public that foots the tax bills. In making the preliminary ABRANGEMENTS FOR THE TREATY

for the Black Hills, a party of about eighty-five Indiaus, made up from the Ogalalias, Brules, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes, under the command of an Ogalalia Chief, Young-Man-Afra,d-of-His-Horses, was sent north to the Powder and Tongue Rivers country, to endeavor to bring in the wild Sioux. For this service each man was promised a horse by the Sub-Commission. The contract was ordered by Commissioner Smith to be let through J. W. Daniels a Special Agent in charge of matters of that kind for the Treaty Commission. As an item showing the complete connections the Ring has, I have the firm of Ward & Mason, arrived at Red Cloud the same day the courier brought the telegram order from the Commissioner to Chairman Alison. The dispatch came to Fore Laramie by telegraph, and the query is, How did the firm that had been doing all the horse contracting for this section learn of the order at least four days before its delivery here? They must have got it a few hours after its issue it order to bring Wood here in the time he arrived. There is nothing like having a good circuit when matters of this kind come around for the fatten ing of the Ring. All this may be said in a paren netical war, and now to

THE MANNER OF FULFILLMENT. Daniels let the contract to Ward & Mason, Onevenue, and J. W. Dion, a trader at this Agency. The price was set at \$121, delivered here, the contract calling for young American horses bought east of the Missouri River, to be not under 3 r over 6 years old, and sound in every respect. The horses were to be delivered to som members of the Commission, and Capt. W. H. Ashley, of Nebraska, and Col. G. P. Beauvais, of St. Louis, were detailed for that purpose. The animals arrived Weduesday, and, after a few days' feed on Agency hay, were an-nounced as eady to be ins. ec.ed. The Con-missioners did so, and found that about thirty missione s did so, and found that about thirry first-c ass horses were in the lot, sixty were from fair to medium, and ten were the sixtest looking ten I ever had the missiontune to see. The ninety horses were considered as filling the contract, but the other ten were promptly and positively rejected. This was an unusual thing, and never cocurred here before. Anything that wore hair and did not have split hoofs had been passed herebotore as being all right, and was paid for at high rates. The cout amore retused to allow the ninety to be branded and issued, and there was a general consultation, in which the whole lang resident here participated. Col. Beauvais, who was for nearly forty years a trader among the Sioux, explained to the Indians why the horses were not issued, and they all said "how" the Sioux, explained to the Indians why the horses were no issued, and they all said "how" to his determination to have ten good horses, or the bad ones thrown out. The Indians said that such a thing had never been done for them before; that they always had to take "rate" for good hoises, and that their hearts were very glad that a batter time was in store for them. Three hours afterward the Commission rooms were crowded with chiefs and head soldiers, demanding that the whole lot of horses be accepted and issued. It was susjected at once that

and Col. Beauvais accused some of the chiefs of the same. This they acknowledged, and it was afterwards rully proven by one of the half-breeds who had assisted in the matter. An answer was given to the effect that the horses would not be accepted under any consideration, save in full compliance with the contract; and that if they meant to force things to an issue the Commission would pack up and move to Camp Robinson. The Indians were told to go home and the Commission would settle this matter in their own way, and that, when the horses had been received in proper manner, they would be issued, but in no other way. Col. Beauvais, being greatly respected by the Inthe continue of the continue o

not to sell the conatry, and are now moving into that section, being camped on a creek this ade of the Little Powder. There is a great deal of game there, and the buffalo come is great pleaty. We don't want anything from the Great Father, and we will keep his people from taking our land. Some of our men will go through the Black Hills soon, and see what has been done. If we find any men there we shall take them out, "—he meant to kill them.—"and we want all the horses we can get. None of our people will come to the Agency. Our hearts are happy when we are away from the whites, and we are glad that our brothers have not sold the Hills for they do not own them." This is the straightened-out substance of his talk, and it is referred to Gens. Sheridan and Crook for fature action. There is no doubt in the least but that there will be an outbreak next spring by these northern bands. Alreade several hundred of the young men of the Ogalalias have left the Agency and gone north, and more are praparing to go. These are the same turbulent felloys who came so near causing an outbreak at the Council-ground, and only yesterday I heard some of them boast of it, and untraid the old men for their timidity on that co-casion. These hostiles are well armed, but generally poor shots. They have an abu-dauce of ammunition, plenty of horses and are just the fellows that need to make the acquaintance of Gen. Crook. And I hear whis erings that ample preparations are being made for the business. The Commission will close its work here on the lifth, and then leave for home, awaiting only the arrival of saddies to end their business with the Indiane.

### NEW YORK.

Rossi-Street & Smith, the "New York Weekly," and "Boys of the 1 -"Sbaking-Up" the Herald.

fortune upon the advertising of Ernest Rossi, who is Salvini's only Italian rival, poor Maurice Grau, one of the enrewdest of managers, has received a dispatch from the tragedian's agen leclining an appearance in America Gran has been telegraphing deliriously to Europe, and in-sisting upon the fulfillment of Rossi's contract The chances are, however, that the handsome Italian will not encroach upon the domain at present subject to that Adonis of British exraction, Mr. H. J. Montague. STREET & SMITH, AND THE "NEW YORK WEEKLY."

A notable example of what pluce, persever-ance, and industry will accomplish, may be found in the wonderful success of Mesers. Street & in the wonderful success of Messrs. Street & Smith, the proprietors and editors of the New York Weekly. I have been informed on good authority that, when the gentlemen named assumed the proprietorship of the journal in question, it was a losing concern, and had but 20,000 circulation. In less than a vest it had quadrupled its circulation, and when the War broke out it had reached within a fraction of 100,000. out it had reached within a fraction of 100,000. From this it fell off greatly during the Rebellion, but, rallying again after Lee's surrender, it went on prospering until it actained to a circula-tion of over 300,000 copies, and is now far ahead of every paper of its class, and is doing a business which is absolutely colossal. Those not acquainted with the business of publishing a weekly literary journal will be astonished to learn that the annual expenses of Mesers. Street & Smith will reach the enormous figure of nearly a million dollars. They give employment to an army of toilers. They pay over one hundred thousand dollars a year for contributions, and have on hand at present about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of MSS, all paid for, and providing them with matter enough to fill their paper for years to come, without taking a line from any source. I am told that the great success of this outerprising it meas due solely to their deermination and enercy. They had but a limited capital to start with and were wholly unknown to the business world. But they soon made themselves famous in spite of every obstacle, and now occupy a position second to none. This is encouraging to all new beginners, and should stimulate them to strangle bravely, in spite of all discouragements.

"BOTS OF THE WORLD."

The remarkable prospecify of the Weekly has impelled Street & Smith to embark in an undertaking which, on its very threshold, promises to be equally profitable. Boys of the World is the taking title of their latest publication, which has already, in advance of its appearance, reached the dimensions of a success. Over one million copies of this new cor troution to juvenile period cal interature have been ordered by the newsdealers, and Street solemnly assures me that he dee airs of getling the paper out on the promised morning.

"HAKING-UP THE HERALD." of every paper of its class, and is doing a business which is absolutely colossal. Those not

por ers are ruefully contemplating, on the pavement of Ann street, a speedy return to the
frutful Hiberoian soil which bore them. The
Press Club of this city—an amiable organization that is perpetually enveloped in the mists
of obscuricy, save on such rare occasions as the gratuitous interment of
an in-pecusions fellow-craftsman—has solemily passed a resolution of consure
at Mr. Williams' expense. This I construe
merely into a very natural expression of displeasure that he should have contributed, at
this season of the year, such a formidable reinforcement to the dangerous and vagrant class of
the community,—though what we poor devits of
the press have got to lose, even at the hands of
one another, passes the comprehension of

could be instantly converted into gold or silver the natives.

One of the leading arguments of the trigreat men who gave character and influence the Democratic rarty in its best days, was, the use of paper-moder in any form gave and the advantage to the wealthier classes, and the hardships that would necessarily followed be borne by the poorer or laboring class and they were those whose interests must guarded most on evilly. And, in examining interances of these men, our modern Democratil find that they uniformly declared in fatof gold and silver as the money of the people utterances of these men, our modern Democrass will find that they uniformly declared in favor of gold and silver as the money of the people. But the inflationists are laboring with all their energy to get the ear of the working people—taking advantage of their pressing needs in many cases,—using all sorts of sophistry to convince them that these great leaders of former times were mistaken in their views, and that inflation and so abundance of paper money are what they most need. Will they listen to them, in the face of the teaching of the idois of a former generation? I caunot believe it.

In what I have written of the history of this question, I have referred only to the Democratic party, for the reason that no other pa ty having an organization as present has any history upon it. If remains to be seen whether the Republican party, as such, will profit sufficiently by the featons of h story to escape the present degradation of the Democratic party, or whether is, too, will yield to the demands of a set of unaccupulous speciators within it, who, for personal profit and present opportunity, would searche party, principle, country, and everything that stands in the way.

If these get control, its days are numbered,

it and present ty, and everything in the way.

If these get control, its days are numbered, for the thinking men of this nation will not be led into such a position by party ties, but will organize and strangle the monster of Inflation before it can get control of the National Government and carry out its schemes of fraud. S.

### A MISTAKEN WITNESS.

riding-master of this city, has just had a mos un lessant experience and fortunate escap on, leasant experience and fortunate escape from a position of grave perit. On the 23th uit, Mr. Scott was at White Bear Station, 12 miles from this city, accompanied by a laborer from West St. Paul, whom he had engaged for hay-cuiting. The two called at the shop of Thomas Milner, butcher, where Mr. Scott pur chased some meat for use in the haying camp was Mr. Scott. When the remains of Mr. Hub-bard, of Springfield, Ill., were found near the station, last Sunday, Mr. Milner remembered the fact as occurring weeks before it did, and also imagined that the laborer was just such a delicate-appearing, neatly-dressed person as the de-ceased, Mr. Hubbard, seems to have been. He bad probably noted Mr. Scott's appearance, and in his confused memory, held him to be the hir ed man instead of the employer; for the descrip-tion he gave in his evidence, Monday, applied closely to Mr. Scott,—answering also for a general description of the deceased. The suppleions thus thrown on Mr. Scott distracted attention from contrary facts. The parties conducting the investigation a pear to have at once adopted the theory that the dead stranger had teen murdered; that he was the person who was in the battener-shop with Scott; and that the latter was the murderer. Some of them desired the hard Scott and that the latter was the murderer.

to have Scott at once arrested, but more prudent counsel prevailed, and it was agreed to merely summon Scott as a witness, meantime keeping "the theory" and suspicion against Scott from publicity by and suspicion against Scott from publicity by excluding newspaper reporters from the place of inquest. Of curse, the reporters knew the whole story, nevertheless. In fact, they had ram it down, and for themeelves discredited it before the jury had heard it. It accordingly happened that, about the same hour when fir. Scott was subpensed, he lead in the Eccuting Dispatch the whole of Miliner's story, and the reporter's review of the facts, going to disprove "the theory" of his guilt. He was alarmed, and as it proved, with good reason. He did not know the name of the laborer who was with him at the White Bear, who hid not remained in his employ, and only knew of him that he lived across the bridge to search for the laborer, family hoping himself ind him before going to White Bear. Very fortunately he met the man going to hidsily labor, and was repaid for the feelings of alarm which had led him to avoid observation in riding to the hidge by having the man's comhearts were very glad that a batter time was in store for them. Three hours afterward the Commission rooms were crowded with chiefs and head soldiers, demanding that the whole not of horses be accopted and issued. It was suspected at once that the contractors had been "shaking-up" the Herald again, George F. Wil iams, who has achieved a certain immortality as the promoter of bootback pienes and INDIANS, and Col. Beauvais accused some of the chiefs of the same. This they acknowledged, and it was afterwards fully proven by one of the half-breeds who had assisted in the matter. An answer was given to the effect that the horses would not be accepted appder any consist. alarm which had led him to avoid observation in riding to the Diligge by having the min's company on the White-Bear trip. The man was Patrick Crowley,—a heavy, coarsely-dressed person, but known as eteady and reliable.

Now for the real danger Scott was in. He had been at White Bear frequently, but had few acquaintances there. Miner did not recognize him as the delicate-appearing, wellnize him as the delicate-appearing, welldiessed person be had described, and whom he
still supposed to be the one found dead. When
confronted with Crowley, however, his mind
cleared partially. He recognized Crowley, and
acknowledged he was the man who was with
Scott, and that the two were the very men he
had testified about. But he was still confused
about the ciotnes, and persisted in recollecting
Crowley as being dressed in the fine clotnes
which Scott really wore. Even this mistake was,
however, corrected by overwheiming evidence.
Separate examinations of other witcesses confirmed the evidence of Scott and Crowley in
every particular, but these witnesses, the
jurors, and Milner, acanowledge it would
have gone hard with poor Scott if he had not so
fortunately found Crowley, whose marked features and appearance, by reviving the recollections of others who saw the two together on the
28th of Se, tember, assisted as much as did his
evidence in clearing Scott from all suspicion. If
he had not found Crowley, Scott's own general
resemblance to Hubbard would have resulted in
his arrest for murder, and possibly in his conviction; for the evidence against him was growing
fast on the basis of the butcher's mistake. The
impression was so strong, that the jury and all
the White-Bear neighborhood still hold that
Mr. Hubbard was murdered, though all the
known circumstances really indicate suicide.
Mr. Soutt belongs to a wealthy family of Scotland, but is himself quite poor, having, through
ill-health, incapacitaing him for active business,
expended a considerable fortune he acquired in
trade in North Africa, where he was formerly a
Vice-Consul of the United States, having received the appointment in recognition of services
rendered to American citizens in trouble with

Fortunate Escape of Mr. Scott, of St. Paul, from Suspicions of Murder.

opecial Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 13.—Peter W. Scott, 1

### ed the appointment in recognitive rendered to American citizens i "RAGS-N'OL-IRON !"

A PARODY.
The Eastern sun was rising fast
As slowly down the street there passed,
With strengthiese pace, a man alone,
Who shouted, in a deletul tone;
"Rags-n'ol-tron!"

His dusky brow was low and square, O'ergrown with bristling, shoe-brush hair, And, title a broken cow-cell, rung The accents of his time worn longue: "Bags-n'ol-iron!"

He saw the breakfast-fires gleam; He smelled the kitchen's savory steam; And, as he slowly shuffled by. He gave a faint and hengry sigh; "Rags-n'ol-iron!" "Here! shut the gate!" the old man said, As down the road the fellow flad; "You've gone and left it open wide," A block away, that you've replied:
"Bags-n'ol-tron!"

"Augh! sthop yer niss!" good Biddy said;
"Ye'll wake me misthress overhead.
The ole closes all belongs to me.
Whist now! Arrah! Be off wid ye,
"Rage-n'ol-tron!" "Tak 'ar ther dorg! I'll sit 'im on! Here, Toig! Ah, faith! the man is gone." The fellow best a quick retreat; His voice was heard far down the street: "Rags-n'ol-iron!"

All day be wandered up and down The streets and alleys of the town; All day the startled, smoty air Resounded with his plaintive prayer: "Hage-n'ol-tron!"

All night the watchman made his round, And heard a strange yet common sound; A being singered through a lane, And hiscongled, in a tipsy strain; "His-rage-n'ol-his-liron;" The night passed on: at break of day
Our hero on the saw-dust lay,
And from his upturned, pink-hued nose,
A whearing supturned, pink-hued nose,
A whearing supturned, pink-hued nose,
CAR PARK. III.

OAR PARK. III.

"Mariar," remarked one of the horny-handed sons of toil to his wife, "'pears to me it takes a sight o' caleo ter make you a dress these hard times. Can't von economize with one of them ar pull-backs the city gais wear?" It was then that blariar fired the bread-board at him, and remarked that she wasn't "goin' to stop the circulation of blood in her lags for no bald-headed old penny-pincher."

RADWAY'S REMEDIES

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty !

NOT ONE HOUR After reading this Advertisement need are suffer with pain.

Radway's Ready Relie IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN It was the first and is the

## Only Pain Remedy

In from One to Twenty Minute Radway's Ready Relief

WILL AFFORD INSTANT BASE of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Boy of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Boy els. Mumps, Congestion of Lungs. Scree Throat, Distriction of the Heart, Hysterios, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarry, Influenza, Headacha, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatica, Cold Chills, Ague Chilla.

The application of the Ready Rules to the parts where the pain or difficulty exists will alway and obmiors.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of where the assembler, but Neadesh, Diarchea Dynamics, Conic heads in the Bowels, and all internal pains.

Travelore should always carry a bottle of HADWAY REALST with them. A few drops in mappersons the change of water than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimular better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimular

FEVER AND AGUE

HEALTH! BEAUTY rong and pure rich blord; increase of fish and with

DR. RADWAYS SARSAPARILIAN RESOLVEN

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight's

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIE

for waen once this remedy commences its cost of pac-cation, and succeeds in diminiching the loss of the first recairs will be rapid, and every day the metic of feel himself growing better and stronger, the left gosting better, appetite improving, and the last or increasing. Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent and at known remedial agents in the curve of Chronic, feeding Constitutional, and Skin diseases, but it is the may per-ture curve for Kidney and Bladder Con

Brunny's Resolvest.

Dr. Radway's Hove had ovarian cumor a state and bowels. All the doctors said "there was not bowels. All the doctors said "there was not in the doctors said "there was not said over thing that was recommended in the said of the said over the said on the said of the said of

AN IMPORTANT LETTER

O., he the past party years was trustpublishers throughout the United Status.

NEW YORK, Oct. II.

DB. RADWAY—DRAB SER: I am induced by a
duty to the suffacing to make a bris state
we king of your medicines on myself. For any of the
hast been affected with some trouble in the
urinary organs which some trouble wouths as one
in a most terribly art. e.ing d.scass, when the
all said was a prostatic stricture in its urein
fammanion of the kidneys and bladder, an
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core of actorishing errors of any
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Philadelphiis Solwedow Ressing Foul el a one
effected on a person whe had long been evbeen, it was right off and got some of
parilla, Resolvent, Ready Reinlet, and Reyn
and commoned taking them. In three day
if relieved, and now feel as well as over.

C. W. Jaking

DR. RADWAY'S Regulating Pills perfectly teateless, eleganity coaled with purp, requisate parity, caseshes, and agreed with a way's Pilis, for the outer of all desertes of the state of the sta

You mingle with the carele Queen of all homoge, fair your merry laugh rings like Of wind-harps waft'd on teep within sad Men The bright remembrance of the well! the glory of the wall will will be dearly purchased will

THE YOUNG

That dims the lustre of the Loved, but unloving, wedd Far evry heart-throb, evr

NOT ENCOUPE OF THE CAMOON I ST. JOSEPH. Mo., Oct. "Agricola's" first letter, commants bestowed upon haven't the least doubt but have and spooney! His see by and speeney! His se sver, coaxed out of him haled() by numerous inquested inquest, as it were, I hope I read it with and meekbess, especially habout young ravens, prophef the rightsous, of so insinuatingly claims advice to the admirable let advice to the authoration for Few" partakes of the of that bountiful article— well to say that a man quo read Talleyrand should no a week; it is probably a Slave of the Few" who after to find more profit just how he could come to ant as he probably is of all and better himself, "Ag "A Slave of the Few" man of cultivation and re-deatly conscious of his ciety, and I believe has better were he single, and "slave" would be bette principles of Malthus bee his mind, and if he had no New York Ledger and oth and senseloss roar is for a mistake in life was getti have a loving, true wi ent children, but still it found out too late that he found out too late that he prospects for life, but mu the spectre of distress wh dear ones should anyth truly, he is in the right w never educate his sons to A short time ago, when the composition of the composition of Warried amployment by a Wanted, employment by a bookkeeper, entry clerk, or much needed, as ne has a fa

and this is the resu spooney apostles of ma anything," "Trust in Go the ravens?" Bosh! W the misery, the ruined a brough hearts, all occasion portune marriages. I re not more read and his a and I wonder that we have and I wender that we have no consider it lunacy for \$800 a year. 1800 a year.

Let us suppose a case:
of no education, and, cofie gets \$2 a day, has steyear around, and is of fimertravagant habits. He
reek, for ciothing, shoes
sacco, etc., \$150 a year,
canner he can, as long a
year.

sacco, etc., \$150 a year, annoner he cao, as long a year.

Well, Smith gets marrivaruer into the concerund earns nothing. Whe
in \$410 a year, savin
no \$410 a year, savin
no \$410 a year, savin
no \$410 a year, savin
now at least \$420,
eaving only \$104 to
i year or so another pa
serings nothing and ear
sery en ry into the co
loctor's bills, etc., if not
least year. Smith finds in the
of his given \$624, \$55
expenses, \$55 for doctor
baby, leaving a balance
the eavings-tank. Sho
he will find that it takes
sain he family, and sh
he has to draw his sa
ands meet.

Then comes the time a
pioching, and want. It
ago was a happy, cou
perpetually haunjed by
sannot rest any more
hard time's come, or a
misery and starvation
lamily.

If "Arricola" will
\$500, \$700, or \$800
a big bump of faich
finel, gas, food, etc.,
shildren need not go he
need be no anxiety ah
necessaries of his, if he
his implient confidence
mythology!

Of Course you

OF COURSE YOU To the Editor of The Chies CLINTON. In., Oct. 10. presume the fact will : rimony.
Your valuable paper

family for about ninet wee bit of a girl, so seems like an old-time think I have the right to Money, or the want basis of all the troni of itself a great reven young man with a sanetgy, commencing opracticing economy, thiura. Such a young the advice: to select finces the girl who is no her gantlemen friends and who is not ashamed in "wash-day." Sure sew life with the figure of the money nor possition was but a home, be it ever isutment, peace, and jointly the eccesy of making the expension of the set of the cult of the cult of the cult do not wish to trre my lion to determine to the way of beginning the fees that the young me before taking that alling a wife; for the used too much of the add and too little of the cult do not wish to trre my lion to deemed worthy by recommending to reading of that most on in the World." by Furls I wish to say, a Aribur's works the b Young Ladies. "which, ligested, will aid, en you.

EVANSION, Oct. 11.—
spondence in Tax Tax
largely the attention of
Is may be an open qualnial ventures will be pudissensation, but there of
caused quite general in
the welfare, rather that
lacet directly concerns
Free and frank dismoral problems of life
Among the thousands'
jority are of at least
many of the number of
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derstanding of some to
Quastions are contributed in the public mind,

THE CHICAGO BERNELLACIONES CONTRADOR SE RESERVADO DA CONTRADOR DE CONT

T'S REMEDIES. Ready Relie

E WORST PAINS

NE HOUR

Advertisement need any as

s Ready Relief

ain Remedy

e most exeruciating pains, allars, res congestions, whather at the its, or other glands or organs, but

o Twenty Minuter

t or exermeiating the pain, the a. Infirm, Orippiled, Narrom, New th disease man suffer.

s Ready Relief

RD INSTANT BASE

the Kidneys, Infarements inflammation of the Bow-Congestion of the Congestion of the Threat, Dimoult ing. Palpitation the Heart, Hysterios, Diphtheris, Cameris, Headache, euralgia, Rheumatism, illis, Ague Chills.

or difficulty exists will afford an

a tumbler of water will, in a fe Sprains, Sour Stomas I, Hear-blar hea, Dysentery, Caolie, Wilst sternal pains.

Stream, Dyacniery, alerna pains, alerna pain

AND AGUE

red for fifty cents. There is not world that will cure favor and ages, a, billous, scarlot, typhoid, relies, end by Radway's Pilis so quick as Pifty cents per bottle.

H! BEAUTY plord; increase of flesh and watch

ILIAN RESOLVENT

rease in Flesh and Weight is

BLOOD PURIFIER

na, black mosts, weems in the feet, he wonth, and all weakening not ught a weakening not ught a weakening not ught, as of the continue to he carative range on one many, and a few days' are concerning to for citizer disease in the continually progressing, so here wastes, and repairs the ample of the continually progressing, so here wastes, and repairs the ample of the continually progressing and does scoring, a cure is certain medicammence at work of partial dimminishing the less of waste, and, and every day the ratiast will bester add strongers, the food deliberts and the continue of the continue of

in diminishing the loss of wants aid, and every day the ratiost of better and stronger, the food of the improving, and it shand was

Bladder Complaints,

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BEVERLY, Mass., Jul. R. 1986, ave had ovarian tumor in the crasis doctors said. "there was to had ovarian tumor in the crasis for the said of the said

RTANT LETTER.

NEW YORK, Oct. II

an Stret I am induced by a sense, g to make a brief sitement of the control of th

RADWAY'S

ating Pills

clerantly coated with sweet in try, cusans, and streaguest use of all disorders of the interest tion. Contiveness, indirection of the Billions fever, inflammation of the effect a positive our barrely was effect a positive our barrely was the coate of t

False and True,

RADWAYS

FOR EVERY PAIN.

ne first and is the

you mingle with the careless throng to-night, Quees of all homoge, fairest of the fair; for merry laugh rings like the melody or yind-harps wait'd on the Summer-air. per deep within sad Memory's cell is stor'd.
The bright remembrance of the long ago.
The well the glory of the "spell" that's thin
the well the plory of the "spell" that's thin
the darry purphased with a life-long woe. to Twenty Minute

I might believe thee happy,—that the smile Which curis thy lip was born of joy alone; and that the heart, unshadow'd, music lent the the softness of each tender tone;

as all too well I know the bitterness.
This dims the lustre of the life that's thine:
Ind, but unloring,—wedded, yet no wife,—
Lond, but unloring,—wedded, yet no wife,—
Lond, pur with heart-throp, ev'ry thought, is mine,
OWEN M. WILSON, Ja. NOT ENCOURAGING.

Br. JOEFFE. Mo., Oct. 12.—I have not read "Igricola's" first letter, but from the glowing soments bestowed upon it by "I Wonder," I been't the least doubt but it was real nice, manand spooney! His second production, howall) by numerous inquiries of others, or by pecial request, as it were, is now before me, and I boys I read it with becoming devotion and meckness, especially his pious conundrums that young ravens, prophets, and the forsaking of the righteous, of whom "Agricola" is insunatingly claims to be a member. His affect to the admirable letter of "A Slave of the Tex" partakes of the general characteristics of the to be a member. His article—it is cheap. It is very that a man quoting Latin and having will to say that a man quoting Latin and having raid Talleyrand should not sell himself for \$10 a wek; it is probably a harder thing for "A Save of the Few" who has a family to look after to find more profitable employment, and just how he could come to the country, ignor-sits he probably is of all matters agricultural, and better himself, "Agricola" fails to state. "A Slave of the Few" struck me as a gentlean of cultivation and refinement. He is eviest, and I believe has brains enough to do biter were he single, and could strike out. This tars" would be better off to do. cipies of Malthus been engrafted earlier on mind, and if he had not been misled by the New York Ledger and others whose everlasting and senseless roar is for matrimony. His grand matrice in life was jetting mairied. He may ave a loving, true wife, and good, obedi-nt children, but still it was a mistake. He children, but bear it and only crippled his adout too late that he not only crippled his but must ever be baunted by

found out too late that he not only crippled his prospects for life, but must ever be haunted by the spectre of distress which would overtake his dear ones should canything befail him. Aye, truly, he is in the right when he says he would have educate his soos to be like their father.

A short time ago, when in Louisville, my eyes bell on the following advertisement:

Wanted, employment by a young married man as bookeeper, entry clerk, or porter. Employment very much needed, as nahus a family dependent upon him. And this is the result of the shibboleth of gooney apostles of matrimony! "Marry on mything," "Trust in God," "Does He forget he ravens?" Book! When I see the distress. he muser, the tuined and crippled lives, the brosen hearts, all conscioued by early and mopportume marriages. I regret that Malchus is not more read and his advice better followed, and I wonder that we have not more C. A. L.'s, the consider it lunsey for a man to marry on 1800 a year.

us suppose a case : Here is Smith. a man at us suppose a case: Here is Smith, a man for oducation, and, consequently, few wants. He gets \$2 a day, has steady employment all the year around, and is of frugal, industrious, and mextravagant habits. He pays for board \$5 a seek, for ciothing, shoes, hais, underwear, to-acco, etc., \$150 a year, or \$3 a week. In this names he can, as long as he is single, save \$214 a year.

manner he can, as long as he is single, save \$214 ; year.

Well, Smith gets married,—that is, he takes a sartner into the concern, who brings nothing and earns nothing. Where Smith lived formerly no \$410 a year, saving \$214, it costs him now at least \$520, or \$10 a week, saving only \$164 to be laid by. After 1 year or so another partner is taken in, who mings nothing and earns nothing, and whose eary en ry into the concern may cost \$50 in loctors bills, etc., if not more, and whose mainsance will east \$3 a month, or \$36 a year. Smith finds in the second year that, out of his given \$624, \$520 went for household expenses, \$50 for doctors' bills, and \$36 for the bate, leaving a balance of \$18 to be carried to the savings-tank. Should another baby come, he will find that it takes all of his \$624 to main-

the saving-tank. Should another baby come, the will find that it takes all of his \$624 to maintain his family, and should a third come, that he has to draw his savings in order to make mids meet.

Thee comes the time for curtailing expenses, picching, sad want. This man who three years ago as a happy, contented mechanic, is now perpetually haunted by care and trouble. He annot rest any more, for should sickness or hard times come, or an accident befail him, misery and staysation will be the lot of his lamily.

hamly.

If "Agricola" will marry "I Wonder" on\$600, \$700, or \$800 a year, it will take
a big bump of faith to expect that rent,
tost, gas, food, etc., will be found; that his
shidten need not go barefooted, and that there
seed be no enxiety about clothes and other
secsuatise of life, if he only believes that relation as a necessary condition of married life, or
has implient confidence in the truth of Jewish
mythology!

OF COURSE YOU SHALL BE HEARD.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CLINYON, I.a., Oct. 10.—Being an Iowa girl, I
presume the fact will not debar me from entering the field of debate upon the question of mattimony.

Your valuable paper has been an inmate of our family for about nineteen years. I was then but a wee-bit of a girl, so you readily see that it teems like an old-time companion; therefore think I have the right to be heard.

Money, or the want of it, seems to be the base of all the trouble, and yet, as "Economy is of itself a great revenue," it seems to me that a young men. young man with a fair education, heaith, and stergy, commencing on a small salary, ought, by practicing economy, to lay by something for the funa. Such a young man would readily accept the advice: to select from among his acquaint-laces the girl who is not afraid to be seen by ar gantlemen friends in a neat calico dress, for who is not ashamed to lend a helping, hand in "wash-day," Such girls will begin their new life with the man they love and be found to prove to their friends that neither most none, be if ever so humble, where consument, peace, and joy may be found; each emporing the access of the other. This sign idea of its way of beginning the world together. I consist that the young men have cause to besitate after taking that all-important step of choosing a wife; for the majority of the girls think so much of the adorument of the person ad too little of the cultivation of the mind. As ide not wish to tire my readers, if this production be deemed worthy of a nerusal, I shall close by recommending to the young men a careful rading of that most excellent book, "Getting on m the World," by Prof. Mathews; and to the life it wish to say, select from among T. S. anburk works the book cultitled "Advice to foung Ladies," which, if carefully read and well ligated, will aid, encourage, and strengthen to.

THE BENEFITS OF FREE DISCUSSION. ting man with a fair education health and

THE YOUNG PEOPLE. "WEDDED, YET NO WIFE."
Incomit that we had parted for all time;
That in this life we never more should meet;
The talk you chose lay by another's side,
The palk you chose lay by another's side,
There Manmon spread its splendors at thy feet. ger one smbition evry hope has crowned, Ine dream you dreamt is realized at last; seed, but unloving; is the bondage sweet— The fetters light—as deem'd within the past?

those who, by their utterances from pulpit and platform, are leaders and teachers.

Here comes in the advantage of popular discussion. New and fresh ideas are discovered on topics supposed to be worn threadbare, and upon which time-honored and standard treatises apparently leave nothing more to be said. Occasionally we are surprised by new proofs that even the average human mind is progressive, and that there is still more left unknown than is already known on almost every subject which embraces inherent truth. It is proverbial that the most learned scholars confess a profound sense of the nairow limitations of their attainment in knowledge. Nor is this comparative ignorance less real, though it is less conspicuous, in regard to the grand social and moual problems underlying the structure of human society, than of those which are purely scientific and speculative.

Evideutly there is much to be hoped from the

intific and speculative.

Evidently there is much to be hoped from the Evidently there is much to be hoped from the increasing tendency among the "common people" to think for themselves. Now let them give others the benefit of their independent thinking through the medium of some live newspaper, which has the tact and the emterprise to encourage the discussion of living questions by any wno may have special interest in them.

in them.

That the most useful and beneficent thoughts are already current, or that they are most likely to originate in thebrains of professional scholars, is doubtful. Whether of social, moral, political, or religious questions, free discussion can hardly fall to evolve ideas which are new and of practical value.

fail to evolve ideas which are new and of practical value.

The various questions now emerging in the religious world may be profitably discussed by the "laity," and by "outsiders" as well, seeing that the best interests of society and of public morals are intimately connected with them. "The Bible in the public schools."

"The Christian Sabbath," "The coming of Moody and of a Revival in Chicago,"—all of these are of importance and general interest. And there are certainly current opinions in regard to each that have not appeared in the public prints. For one, the writer hopes that the columns of

THE THIRLY WILL always be open for whatever is offered in sincerity, and with a desire to promote independent and intelligent thought among the people.

PLEBEIAN.

The BEST REMEDY.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
LEXINGTON, Ill., Oct. 12.—The "Daisy" and the "Lily," the "Violet" and "Pansy," have all told what they know about marriage. Their knowledge, like the blossoms they choose, is somewhat "springy." Money is an excellent thing; but, when it's money with the man or woman it, between it is money with the man or woman it, one is apt to find they have on hands the largest stock of misery they ever invested in. The man or woman with a goodly amount of the "filthy" thrown in, is quite another matter. "Elihah Worth" gives his exponse het, and a make them any darker. I am I from head to make them any darker. I am I from head to make them any darker. I am I from head to make them any darker. I am I from head to make them any darker. I am I from head to see the see that it is one of those men that it matters not how great his salary, he'd "live it up." Some people never have any more to show for \$3,000.

Such folks are never "worth much." My advices to ogir's is, learn to cook and get a meal that's his to gir's is, and the will accome the provided his cook do, your knowledge won't interfere with your at the potential that will be at a lease presentable, and to gir's is, and the will be at the provided his but, when it's money with the man or woman thrown in, one is apt to find they have on hands

THE NAUGHTY MEN.
To the Editor of The Chicago Frience:
DES MOINES, Oct. 12.—Having taken a great to terest in the letters which have appeared in THE TRIBUNE, I thought I would like to say a few TRIBUNE, I thought I would like to say a few words on the subject. Why then judge women as they do I cannot understrad. Have they no kind thoughts for their mothers and sutters, eager to ask her to come and share their home, that they will not believe what the correspond-

that they will not believe what the correspondents of The Tribune say?

I think "Worlding" is about as selfah as be can possibly be. I wonder if he thinks he is doing right to live the way he does. Is he doing justice to himself and to another who should be with him to keep his socia and room in order?—some one for him to love and to love him. There are plenty of good girls, and they will not "jaw" and "seoid" and are not "freekle-nosed," either. Sie had better try one.

I can bake a lendid bread, wash, iron, and cook, just as weil in a "pull-back" dress as in a loose one. I do not think it degrading to work. I am considered a first-class dancer, but I do not think it as a much to dress as it does my brothers.

Scipio is rather fastidious. What is he to give for the perfection he is waiting for? I can introduce him to a number of such girls, but I doubt if he would suit them. If I ever have a bome of my own, I will make it pleasant and refined, but I must have a husband who will love me as I love him. I would never marry for a house, or for money—but for love. I will show the young men what I can do, "all for love's sweet sake." Hoping you will pardon the length of this, I am

LILLIAN LYLE.

HOW 18 This, BOYS P.

The Relieve of the Chemen think is about the point as a seried in the polar regions. Again, at a reception in Washington, I was entertained for an hour by a young gentlement of the conclusion that it is my large age.

LILLIAN LYLE.

HOW 18 This, BOYS P.

HOW IS THIS, BOYS P.
To the Editor of the Chicago Tribuna:
OAR PARK, Ogt. 12.—1 am only a school-girl,

but I would like to cast a thought into the matrimonial caudron, now seething in your col-umns. First, I will ask of the bachelors some information which I acknowledge myself unable to obtain, for, so far as I can accertain, the proportion of married men to single who have won en-viable reputations in literature, art, science or invention, was a hunored to one. (If I am in fault, please correct.) True, among bachelors in our own country, there are the eminently distinguished exceptions of Washington Irving, who lost the "darling of his heart" who lost the "darling of his heart" may be made the memory, and the cenial, courty and the cenial, courty of the control of th early life, and was ever after faithful to her memory, and the genial, court-

out of this. Of course, if I had known as much when I married as my experience has since taught me, I would never have taken to my self a wife; not but what I am as well off as the rasjority of my class,—for I am sure I have one if the best wives in the country,—but I think it is a very great mistake for asy mae to marrf unless he has a good and certain income. It is an injustice to a woman as well as an unnecessary responsibility to a man. I know that if my wife was singls, and worked as a hard as she is now compelled to do, she would be better fed. clothed, and far better paid than now. For these reasons I would strongly advise all young people, men or women, to consider well before marrying, and then take Punch's advice and—"dro't." I should think that aman with a steady income of from \$60 to \$70 a month can well afford so marry, but is it wise to do so? I think not, and I think any woman is foolish in marrying such a man; for in such a case a woman who does her duty works fully as hard if not narder than the man. Yours, etc..

\*\*MECHANIC.\*\*

BEATRICE'S FAREWELL.\*

\*\*to have one before another year. I have a business from which I can spare at least \$100 per month from which I can spare at least \$100 per month from which I can spare at least \$100 per month from which I can spare at least \$100 per month from which I can spare at least \$100 per month from which I can spare at least \$100 per month from which I can spare at least \$100 per month from which I can spare at least \$100 per month from which I can spare at least \$100 per month from which I can spare at least \$100 per month from which I can spare at least \$100 per month from which I can spare at least \$100 per month from which I can spare at least \$100 per month from which I can spare at least \$100 per month from which I can spare at least \$100 per month from which I can spare at least \$100 per month of the home. I should expect her to give me all the nome. I should expect her to give me all the ness and many of the luxures of life, a bright that such th

BEATRICE'S FAREWELL.
To the Editor of I he Chicago Tribuns:
Cuicado, Oct. 13.—In my youth I have jumped off sheds 14 feet high; I have ridden horses bareback, and tried walking tight-ropes, but after nearly putting an end to myself I gave up the last-mentioned amusement; later, I descended into the crater of Vesuvius so far I gave up all hope of ever coming forth alive, and made up my mind to the like a heroine; in a fox-chase in England I leaped a five-barred gate, or rather my horse did, and of necessity I went over with plished than the writing of the letter you published last Sunday. I wanted so much to write, yet hesitated, and finally sent off my letter in a hurry lest my courage abould fail at the last moment. As you probably perceived, my forte is not letter-writing, yet since you gave space to that I will hope you have a corner for this. Let me assure Harry B. Free and Cherry Blossom that all girls are not like those they cite. There are other and better girls who are not all made up. I, for one, never painted or powdered, ex-cept once when I powdered to see "how it was myself"; I have never worn tight dresses or shoes; my halt, though it is that color commonly designated tow, is still 3 feet 2 inches long, and quite thick, so does away with the necessity of my using false hair; my tigure, what there is of it, I being but 5 feet 1 in my highest-heeled shoes, is all my own, and, as to blacking

not meet intelligent, earcest voung men, and I think it must partly be the fault of these young ladies that they do not have better companions among the gentlemen.

I have written a long letter, but, as it is my last, I had to say all I had to say in it. I must bid—I was going to say "farewell," but will not, remembering what Byron says of it, "For in that word, that fatal word, howe'er we hope, believe, and trust, there breathes despair,"—so will simply say good-by to all whose letters I have read with so much pleasure. I shall often think of you when I sit among the flowers and vines of California. Next year, among the many new-married couples that will take Phinadelphia in their bridal tour, I shall fancy there are many of the vouths and maidens who have discussed the marriage question so earnesily now. Who knows but I may come across the "Lonely Six" wandering around, each with a sweet little wife on his arm. Would I not like to know them! How I would congratulate them! The best wish I can leave you all with is, that you may try happily the experiment of marriage, and live to have your shidren rise up and call you blessed.

THE OBSTACLE TO MARRIAGE.

THE OBSTACLE TO MARRIAGE.

Cincago, Oct. 13.—Baying taken no part in the discussion of this question in your columns, allow me to give your readers a few thoughts suggested by Mr. Collyer's lecture before the Sunday last. He said many fine things on that occasion, but it seems to me that he left some important points entirely intouched. He must not think, good, easy soul, that, because he blundered into matrimonial biss, all people can have the same good fortune. A glance at the condition of married people generally will satisfy any thinking person, or one at all conversant with human nature, that nine-tenths of them are mismated. ture, that nine-tenths of them are mismated.
Will Mr. Collyer, siving in the last half of the nineteenth century, and argning as he does from the standpoint of an almost effete civilization, strike hands with the tyrannical law of the dea past, and tell us that, no matter how great a mistake people make in the choice of a partner, they must writhe and smart under it while life they must write and smart under it white life lasts, be their existence never so miserable? If so, I beg to differ with him. In my opinion, it is a duty which they owe to themselves and to the world to correct that mistake at the earliest possible moment. If they do not, but resolve to suffer on through life many of them will beget shiften. through life, many of them will beget children with irascible tempers, and will be more angular and inharmonious than themselves,—many of them devils incarnate, it may be,—thus de-

class of girls than those ther describe. In losing the society of intestingent addies they have low estimate of women, and instead of regarding them as companions they look down upon them as being only if to dress and dance. I hope they may find good, true wives who will teach their the right value of womanhood, and may they live to tell their grandchildren of the great discussion on marriage that created such a site when "I was a young man."

Most wise S.x, when you seetled the question so entirely to rour satisfaction, did not you consider what a large number of girls you condemned to "cats and green tea."? According to you condemned to "cats and green tea."? According to you condemned to "cats and green tea."? According to you condemned to "cats and green tea."? According to you condemned to "cats and green tea."? According to you condemned to "cats and green tea."? According to you condemned to "cats and green tea."? According to you condemned to "cats and green tea."? According to you condemned to "cats and green tea."? According to you condemned to "cats and green tea."? According to you condemned to "cats and green tea."? According to you condemned to "cats and green tea."? According to you conditively to rour satisfaction, did not you consider what a large number of grils you condemned to "cats and green tea."? According to you condemned to "cats and green tea."? According to you condemned to "cats and green tea."? According to you condemned to "cats and green tea."? According to you condemned to "cats and green tea."? According to you condemned to "cats and green tea."? According to you condemned to "cats and green tea."? According to you condemned to "cats and green tea."? According to you condemned to "cats and green tea."? According to you condemned to "cats and green tea."? According to you condemned to "cats and green tea."? According to you condemned the "cats and green tea."? According to you condemned the "cats and green tea." According to "cats and green tea."? According to "cats and green tea Mr. Collyer tell us that God has joined these people in wedlock? I hope not. He complishes that we leave the "not" out of the Scriptural quotation. "What God has joined together, let not man put assuader." It is parent to all people of intelligence that these alliances are not Heaven-born, and should they not, therefore, for the good of the race, be "put assuader." Blessings on the man, then, say I, who invented divorce! What God has really joined, puny man can never sunder. Christianity, coming at a time when the marriage relation and all others were substantially dissolved, had ample opportunity to introduce its new organization. In his manner, the wide leparture in our day from the law of marriage and divorce laid down by Jesus is one of the most unmistakable signs of the approaching dissolution of the present state of society, and the evolution

the present state of society, and the evolution a higher type of civilization.

MATRIMONIAL THUNDER.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—If your readers are To the Edito

weary of spousal efforts, allow me to say there seems to be a conjugal vein which your matri-monial explorations failed to unearth. It is that class of either sex who have "lived and loved," and can therefore speak on hymeneal subjects with as much intelligence as your "gue.s-work" and "theory" correspondents. Please briefly accept the idea of a young widower who has had his full ration of nuptial pleasures and sorrows. and "still is not happy."

All aver that nothing is prettier or more post-

ical than wedded bliss,—to acquire, produce and maintain which is a matter of very consider and maintain which is a matter of very considerable importance to those connubially inclined. Picture a large per cent of fashionable marriages, without any knowledge as to their ability to keep their oaths, or adaptation one for the other, or capability one to promote the happiness of the other; without the slightest idea of what they are doing except what Ma told her and Pa him to do,—a twain dropped from the cloud, as it were, to the common earth, and, landing upon a newly-risen existence, flud themselves gracefully slid to the altar, confronted by some sort of a dominie, who joins the hands of this shivering, half-scared couple, who then mutually swear all sorts of things that the master of ceremonies elects, whether it be their thoughts or not. Among the promises are to "love," "honor," "obey," "cherish," "comfort," "keep," "protect," "forsage sli others," "life and death," etc. I assert as a fact that if called back from the church-door immediately after the ceremony, they could neither tell what they had sworn to—except the broad fact that he took "a wife" and she "a husband," while neither could define the true meaning of either word.

Most people marry for a reason,—i. e., family, beauty, position, fashion, spite, a home, because some one else has,—and, strange as it may appear, a few cases of real love are reported from the rural districts, as well as one party marrying for money in New York, because "Ma said eo."

If parties will look at each other and ask themselves the following questions, and, if answered truly Yes, then go to the victim of your love and state your case like a man, and not go stammering and shaking like an agued leaf, mumbling out something which your charmer is obliged to interpret into "a proposal," in the absence of other intelligence:

1. Do you want to marry? If so, why?

2. Can you give him or her your entire confidence without reserve? (Be sure of this before staving out late bights).

3. Do I love this man or woman sufficient to make any personal sacrifice for him or her? able importance to those connubially inclined. Picture a large per cent of fashionable mar-

income and help increase it? A wife's kind words add revenue to a household.

This "cost per year," "reat and clothes" business is all nonsense. If two people are married and mated the providing one for the other is a natural consequence, and, like water, pour it where you will, it presents an even surface, A man of brains will support his family in one fusiness or another, and a good wife will be supported, which perhaps is the true solution. Prosperity and happiness will be yours to the exteat of your adherence to your good resolutions formed in answering the above questions, and domestic infelicity follow in ratio to your departure from them.

I am no preacher on this subject, but believe marriage a sacred thing, once perfected should not be tampered with. Adaptation and settlement of mutual characteristics should be parts of courtship, and out family quarrels.

Give me a smart, kind-hearted, healthy lady of respectable connections, who thinks sufficient of the tabley me to make the tenth of the set with the tenth of the set of the set with the set of the sufficient of the tabley me to me to make the tenth of the set of the set with the set of the sufficient of the tabley me to me to make the set with the set of the set

of respectable connections, who thinks sufficient of me to allow me to make her truly happy, and she likewise me,—then questions of carriages, bob-tail cars, point lace, calico, and six-button gloves will be a matter between us, and not the public.

STARTLING ASSERTIONS.
To the Editor of The Ciscago Tribune:
CHICAGO. Oct. 12.—As the young people are kindly allowed, through the columns of your paper, to give their views on the interesting subject of matrimony, may I, too, be permitted to add my mite?

I am one of the class of young women whom many of your gentlemen correspondents deem unworthy of notice. I am plain, independent, rather poor, and not at all anxious to slip my head into the matrimonial noose. Let me tell

you why.

By far the greater number of gentlemen, esso not mean all, but more than one-half of the young man of Chicago society. If she does find a man whom she 'thinks wholly respectable in the full score of the word, she speedily finds upon entering into conversation that he is far beneath her in mental acquirements and is not nearly as well informed as most young ladies even younger than he, who have not had one-half of the advantages that it has been his privilege to receive.

A DREAM

That Was Not All a Dream.

of the room, and almost wonders that he does not come forward to greet him as an old acquaintance. An opportunity for talk with him is ason had; and, on nearer approach, the same kinely look confirms his identity.

With some difficulty the two friends keep their counsel, while, in assumed indifference, inquiry is made touching the occupant of the house across the way, which, gateway and all, presented its exterior exactly as Graetz had seen it in his dream. The landlord readily gives all the information he can. "The present occupant," he says,—and here let him sum up his answers to the whole catechism to which he was subjected,—"the present occupant is a man of such unsocial habits, and of so forbinding a mice, that no one in our neighborhood knows, or wishes to know, anything of him. He came to live there nearly a year ago, having hought out, of course, the good old couple who owned and occupied the house for many years, and who went away without taking leave of any of their old friends, at which the latter felt much hurt,—for Hans Schwartz and his wife were very generally esteemed; and this is all I know about it." That Was Not All a Dream.

For the Chicago Tribuns.

On the more remote banks of a little stream which flows into the Dannbe at a point distant about 20 miles from Vienna, lived, near thirty years ago, one Kaspar Graetz. Here he cultivated the few acros on which his forefathers had toiled, and reared his sturdy progeny, wholly unconcerned by the events of the great world around him. Of cities he knew nothing, for his longest journeys from home were limited to the neighboring village-markets, where he disposed of the produce of his labor. A more unimaginative life than this can hardly be conceived; and that than this can haidly be conceived; and that Kaspar, of all men, should, through the instrumentality of a dream, have been the means or developing the details of a foul double murder, and of bringing the perpetrator to justice, may well excite our exercise. well excite our curiosity.

The snows of some 60 winters had begun to

The snows of some 50 winters had begun to leave their hoary traces on his head, when Graetz, now reaping the moderate reward of his life-long frugality, had, after many consultations with his faithful Fromas, determined to transfer his heaviest cares to younger hands, and seek comparative rest for his and her declinations. ing years. The necessary arrangements for this purpose were soon completed, and the good couple were contented in the hope which the

old friends, at which the latter felt much hurt,—for Hans Schwartz and his wife were very generally esteemed; and this is all I know about it."

After a genial leave-taking with the host, and a short conference with each other on the street. Gractz and his companion betake themselves to the department of police, and the former atjonce begins the details of his story, in the presence of a few subordinates, whom they find in the outer apartment. But, notwithstanding, the enthusiasm into which the parrial confirmation of his vision had wrought him, Kaspar's take was received with little else than jibos, and jeers, and laughter unrestrained. A superior officer, however, who happened to be in an adjoining apartment, the door of which was sjar, neard enough of the statement to excite his interest. To him the friends were at once called in, and Kaspar's story was told in fail.

To the very moment that he bade him tell it.

A strong party was at once placed under Gractz's direction, and ordered to repair with him to the house in question. Arrived there, the front door was at once applied to, but no answer returned to thous unmons. A guard was then detailed for the front, while the remainer of the party, lead by Gracz, entered the gateway and proceeded to the rear. The little garden, with its mound of shrubs and flowers, was there, exactly as it had been plotured in the vision of the dreamer. A summons at the rear door was yet unanewered, when Graetz, now excited beyond control, thrust his staff through the nearest window, and cried, "Come forth, come forth—the house is surrounded by a cordon of armed men, and escape is impossible. "Then the door was see a to open its impossible. "Then the door was see a to open alocaly, and a voice from within was beard, asserting impossible. "Then the door was see a to open alocaly, and a tole first glance at the face of the occupant, cried, "Soize the munders," for it is he indeed!" The managed wretch was then brought to the carden, where, the condens to the party, lead to the record steady industry of their children inspired.

It was in the summer succeeding this change that Kaspar was one night disturbed by a dream which overcame him with all the vivid force of reality itself. "I was," said he as he related the story of his vision to his wife, "in the out-By far the greater number of gentlemen, especially society-men, are not worthy the love of a lady, for there can be no love where there is not respect. They are fascinating in the drawing-room, agreeable partners in the dance, and prepossessing in most respects, but to their habits "behind the scenes" any young lady cannot be blind, for the tell-tale faces speak for themselves of nights of dissipation and caronasi. If do not mean all, but more than one-half of the control of the special control of th The control of the co seen, save in the pictures which the showmen bring to our door, and which we look at through

4

Steady and Increasing Growth of Our Foreign Commerce.

Business at the Banks Yesterday--- London Money Market. The Produce Markets Less Nervous-Pork

and Lard Easier.

Wheat in Active Foreign Demand, and Strong-Other Grain Steady.

FINANCIAL.

One of our leading merchants yesterday, commenting on our last article in relation to the vast wholesale trade that is concentrating in this city, took in to task for using the term Northwest—while the trade of the Southwest was rapidly falling within the grasp of Chicago. This we knew full well; but the habit, coming down from the time when very little, if any, business came to this city from below the southern line of Iowa, is still apt to show itself from the point of our pencil, and it will get out in print to our regret and confusion. The fact is, the jobbing trade of the city reaches all the way from

TEXAS TO MANITORA.

Before our railways were opened down to the Gulf of Mexico through Texas, representatives of Chicago merchants had been all through that country, and found what kinds of goods the people wanted. Manufacturers of clothing, for instance, had carefully taken the dimensions of the average Texan,—no matter what his occupation might be,—had found with what styles be was pleased, and of what materials they should be made, and, while jealous rivals of our city were snoozing over an exalted opinion of themselves and bleasing their stare that they were not afflicted with the restless energy of Chicago, our manufacturers had already made the goods and occupied the markets of the "Lone Star" State. The same may be said of other lines of manufactured articles and of staple merchandize. Since the opening of our railways to the Southwest, in spite of the competition of St. Louis, that broad field has been largely gleaned by Chicago enterprise. Our trade from that section is already very heavy and lucrative, and it is steadily and rapidly increasing. In speaking of the Western trade of the city, therefore, unless for special reasons, let the term "North" be dropped. We agree with our friend that simply "West" is better. TEXAS TO MANITORA.

The more we talk with our bankers and merchants the more are we surprised at the variety of the articles shipped and at the rapidly-increasing values they represent. Five years ago we had one or two houses that drew drafts and issued letters of credit upon correspondents in England and upon the Confinent. The money to meet these drafts was ordered placed to the credit of Chicago houses from New York. No, wall this is changed. Dealers in grain, beef, pork, and 'provisions, cheese, and other farm products, in most of the leading cities of England, and several upon the Continent, purchase direct of our packers and o ommission houses. Several large orders for wheat a we just been filled on English account. The bills chawn against these purchases are taken by our banks, and in the abort space of five years the balance of trade is largely in favor of this city. Though some of our importers often buy \$50,000 in a single draft, week after week a balance of foreign exchange remains over, and is sold in the New York market. For the first six months of the year a single National Bank took \$4,000,000 of these bills, and in the last half the amount will doubtless be larger still. These facts show why New York jobbers are in the dumps at the rapid extension of our direct export and import trade. Their disease is chronic. Growing at Chicago enterprise can do them no good. If the last fav years have shown the results already schieved, before the century closes New York will relate very little if any interest in the wholesale trade of the West.

At the Panes Yesterday FOREIGN DIRECT TRADE

AT THE BANKS TESTERDAY AT THE BANKS TESTERDAY
a fair business was done. Orders from country correspondents are not so large or so pressing as they
were two weeks ago; but they are about all our bankers care to have. City customers are not very urgent,
and all legitimate wants are promptly met. Discounts
as usual 10 per cent. Little if any money is now
loaned helow that figure.

as using 10 per cent. Little if any money is now loaned below that figure.

Street rates, 9618 per cent. Though there is rather more and better paper offering, the note-brokers have comparatively very little to do.

New York exchange is a shade easier. Most sales between banks were made at par, but parcels were got to 250 per \$1,000 discount. earings were \$3,700,000.

LONDON MONEY-MARKET. The Economist of Oct. 2 says:

The framess manifest in the money-market when we last wrote, in consequence of the demand for gold for Germany, and the usuat tightness at the end of the quarter, has since continued. The best short bank hills are still taken at 12 per cent in the converse the converse that the converse bills are still taken at 1% per cent in the open market, or even at a fractionally lower rate, but for three-months' bills the rate is 1% to 2. There has consequently been a good demand at the Bank for discount, as well as for the usual advances in anticipation of the dividends. This afternoon there is no quotable change in rates, but the demand is hardly as well as for the usual advances.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS. ro City 7 2 ct. bonds ... 103 & int. 104 & int. 105 & i

140 130 77

On the Cotton Exchange to-day, the suspensions of C. J. Ketchum. & Co., C. B. Camp, and Dufair & Ebert, were amounced. The last-named firm say that they are even with the market, but that they want their contracts closed at once. These failures were caused by the rise in cotton, the firms above mentioned being on the short side.

The stock market opened firm and higher except for Erie and Missouri Pacific,—the former declining from 16% to to 15%, and the latter from 17% to 15%. Western Union rose from 74% to 74%, Pacific Mail from 36 to 36%, Lake Shore from 25% to 54%, Northwestern from 34% to 33%, St. Paul preferred from 61% to 62%, Union Pacific, from 61% to 63%, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western rom 113% to 184%, New Jersey Central from 103% to 104%, Michigan Central from 50 to 55%, Hannibad St. Joseph from 17 to 18, and Ohio from 16% to 17. The last-named afterwards reacted to 15%, Quicksilver rose to 19 for common, and to 23% for preferred. At the second call the market was quiet and firm. At the close stocks were strong and hig aer. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western made the greatest and after. At the close stocks were strong and hig aer. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western made the greatest advance, reaching 119%, an advance of 14 from the lowest point of the day. The improvement in the remainder of the list from the lowest point was ½ to 1. Lake Shore advanced to 54%, Western Union to 74%, Northwestern to 33%, St. Paul to 32%, Elle to 16%, Hannibal & St. Joseph to 18, Michigan Coupons, with the shore religion where the stock Enchange were less important. Transactions at the Stock Enchange were law, and the stock Enchange were law

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, Oct. 15:

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, Oct. 15:

Leavitt st, 295 ft s of Van Buren st, w f, 20x120 ft, dated Oct. 13.

West Twentieth st, 175 e of Hoyne st, s f, 25x

125 ft, dated Oct. 15.

West Huron st, n w cor of Leavitt st, e f, 24x

121 e-10 ft, dated Oct. 15.

West Huron st, n w cor of Leavitt st, e f, 24x

122 ft, dated Oct. 15.

Yeat 125 ft, with building, dated July 20.

Lance as the above, dated Oct. 16.

Zance as the above, dated Oct. 16.

Anted July 20.

North piace, 87h ft n w of Armitage avenue, n

e f, 35x79 e-10 ft, dated Oct. 15.

Wabash avenue, 333 ft s of Eighteenth st, e f,

29x163 -10 ft, dated March e

29x163 -10 ft, dated March e

29x163 -10 ft, dated March e

118 9-10 ft, with buildings, dated Sept. 2.

118 9-10 ft, with buildings, dated Sept. 2.

1, 200

ft, with building, dated Sept. 2.

1, 200

ft, with building, dated Oct. 14.

Pairfield av, 185 ft n of Fulton st, e f, 24x125

ft, dated July 8.

NORTH OF CHIT LIMITS WITHIN A BADIUS OF 7 MILES OF COURT HOUSE.

Lincoln av, 376 ft n w of Wrightwood av, n e f,

Lincoln av, 376 ft n w of Wrightwood av, n e f.
25 ft to alley, dated July 12.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A BADIUS OF 7 MILES OF
COUNT-HOUSE.

Drexel boulevard, 99 ft s of Forty-ninth st, e f.
1107x300 ft, dated Oct. 14.

Forty-first st, n w cor of Champiain av, s f.
25 x 129 ft, dated Aug. 27.

Bellevne av, 180 ft w of Duncan av, n f. 25x100
ft, dated Oct. 15.

750

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Friday morning, and for the corresponding date one year.

ú		and for the corresponding date one year ag				
£,		BECEIPTS:		SHIPMENTS,		
ts w		1875.	1874.	1875.	1 1874.	
	Flour, oris	1 14,565	7,01	16.	-	
ž	Wheat, bu	154 900		-11 0,00		
r	Corn, bu	95,775	81,29			
	Oats. bu	91 140	58,20			
	Rye, bu	9 490	4,18	200,000		
90	Bariey, bu.	1 14 950	20,49			
	Grass seed, ha.	188,203	182,29		1 13,700	
	Flux seed, ths	421,400	200,70			
	Broom-corn ha	14,900	196,930		167,600	
9	Cured meats the	21,170	103,200		62,648	
	Beef, brls.		103,206		126,095	
á	POPE, DPIS	63	********	127	1.149	
9	Lard, he	Charles and the second	*******	158	1,679	
1	Tallow, the	28,024	********	79,870	356,500	
1	Butter, ha.	102,728	16,138			
4	Live hors. No	11,748	126,522	76,305	149,360	
ŧ	Cattle, No.	2,861	13,148	6,962	11,342	
1	oneep, No	807	4,506	1,620	1,505	
ŧ	Hides, The		1,779	658	626	
ı	Highwines, bris	239,572	283,670	329,904	129,050	
L		900 042	280	2.33	219	
ı	Potatoes, bu	283,946	35,501	294,980	71,110	
r.	Lumber, No. ft. 2	908	7,567	383		
8		437,600 1,	587,000	2,771,013 3,	1,785	
m	LAID No	640,000 2	030,000	840,000 1,	401,200	
g	Salt, bris	80,000	*******	79,500	201,000	
6	Poultry, lbs	1,009	75.1	2,360	68,600	
r	Poultry, coops.	4,580	874	45 4 % C A 17 7 % - 1	2,816	
-	ame, pkgs	170	366		******	
3	Coos pags	181	285			
î	neese, bxs.	725	874	192		
î	Dried fronts	1,909	1,535		160	
ä	ried fruits lbs	104	63,987	9 101	757	

ed. The fish market was destitute of new features. In the butter and cheese markets fair activity was noted, and prices were quite as firmly held as on the earlier days of the week. Coal and wood www quoted firm and unchanged. The oil trade was reasonably active at former quotations. Bagging was steady and drm at 27%c for Stark, 28c for Leviston, and 25%c for American.

drm at 21%c for Stark, 25c for Lewiston, and 25%c for American.

The retail imber market was again active and tolerably steady. The offerings of cargoes were small, bence the wholesale market was quiet. Wool was in moderate demand and steady, some grades being firmly held by perties who are expecting a good demand from the East by and by. Hides, seeds, and hay were unchanged. The demand for broom-corn continues active, and the market is steady, notwithstanding the large receipts. The hop market is firmer East and steadier here in sympathy. Green fruits and vegetables were sold on the street at recent prices. Game and poultry were dull and weak, under heavy receipts. Eggs were lower. Vegetables were in light request at unchanged prices. The offerings on the street were small, but ample.

Figure Figure 7 the Chicago Fribane.

The milling interest of the Northwest are having rather up-hith work. For instance, the propeller lines charge 35c freight on a bri of flour to Bufalo, while the same weight in wheat is taken on the same the ears, and no miller can live on any such difference. The Eastern millers are enjoying this discrimination hugely, resulting in the steamers receiving exarcely any flour. We care but little what the freight is, only let us share and share ailte. Go back on your customers, Mr. Steamboat, and help your opponents. We would like to say something about raul freights, and may do so.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were more evidence and interest and may do so.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were more active, and irregular. Hogs were in fair supply, and easier, and the offerings here were larger, chiefly in pork. Liverpool was stronger on both pork and lard, but New York was weak on the one and inactive on the other.

STOCKS—Thefollowing are the stocks of winter product in this city at the dates named, as reported by the holders thereof to the Secretary of the Pork-Packers' Association:

Oct. 15, Sept. 15, Oct. 15, 1876, 1876, 1875, 1874, 1900 7,444 Articles.

Oct. 15, Sept. 15, Oct. 15, Micss pork, bris.

Micss pork, bris.

T,020 14,749 7,444

M. O, pork, bris.

T,020 14,749 7,444

Extra prime pork, bris.

Extra shoulder pork, bris.

Lard, kettiod, tcs.

100

Lard, steamed, tcs.

2,014 5,121 15;

S. P. hams, bris.

15 425

Bacon hams, pcs.

11,000 780,000 780,000

S. P. shoulders, tcs.

100

Long clear sides, fbs.

180,000 1,557,000 780,000

Short clear sides, fbs.

150,000 1,557,000 780,000

Short clear sides, fbs.

150,000 1,100,000

Short rib sides, fbs.

100,000 1,540,000 40,000

Bellies, fbs.

5,000 5,000

Grease, pkgs.

150

Mrss Fork.—Was more active. For this month's delivery the market declined 40c per bri, the stocks being somewhat easier than expected, but after a plentful calling of margins the market reacted to the extent of 15c. The longer deliveries fed of 10(615c in sympathy.) Articles.

somewhat easier than expected, but after a plentiful calling of margins the market reacted to the extent of 15c. The longer deliveries fell of 10@15c in sympathy. Sales were reported of 210 bris, in car lots, at \$23,00; 4,780 bris seller the month at \$22,00@22.40: 250 bris buyer the month at \$22,00; 1,250 bris seller tree was at \$19,20@19.20; 5.0 bris seller February at \$19,10@19.20; 7.0 at \$1,700 bris. The market closed at \$23,00 for small lots; \$22,20.422.62% for round lots cash, either old or new; \$22,21.5 seller too month; \$30.00 seller sherourd, and \$19,00 seller february. Interpretation of the property of the seller tree was at \$19,00 seller the year; \$19,00 seller year and \$19,00 seller the year; \$19,00 seller year and \$19,00 seller the year; \$19,00 seller year and \$19,00 seller the year; \$19,00 seller the total to about 100 lbs. The sold reported was larger than expected, but it was stated that the shipment of several loss already ordered away will reduce the total to about 6,000 tcs. There is a good demand East for lard to fill contracts for this month, which kept cash lots strong, though little was wanted here. Sales were reported of 250 tcs cash at \$13,371%; 100 tcs. The market closed at \$13,371% seller October; \$12,20 seller the year; and nominally at \$12,156612.00 for shoulders, 140,400 for of long clears, 10% for of shoulders, 140,600 for shoulders, 140,600

The state of the s 

under a good demand for cash, and ruled quiet during the latter part of the session, closing firm in consequence of an advance in New York. The re side were fair, and the reported shipments large. Seller Movember opened at 32%c, declined to 33%c, and closed at 33%c, Seller the month sold at 33%c, and closed at 33%c, Seller the month sold at 33%c, and closed at 33%c, Seller the month sold at 33%c, and closed at 33%c, Seller the month of the 33%c, and closed at 33%c, and reach. Total, Seller the month. The reseipts of 54,500 but rejected at 2.40 2.1%c; 2.400 but ye sample at 306,33%, on track. Total, C. 30 but No. 2 at 33%c, 34%c; 2.1%c; 2.400 but ye sample at 306,33%, on track. Total, Seller for each and seller the month. The reseipts many orders were unfilled. There was a fair inquiry for alignment, and No. 2 sold at 12%c,323, and rejected at 3c, and rejected at 3c, and rejected at 3c, and rejected at 3c, and seller the month at 3c, both closing firm contained for other grain. Seller November sold at 1c, and seller the month at 3c, both closing firm Cash sales include 7,000 but No. 2 at 72%c/3c.

Barlier-was moderated at 33%c/94c, and closed at the inside. Seller the year of the advance lost. The trading was chiefly in seller the month, which opened at 3c, sold to 9%c, and closed with sellers at 16%c. Seller the year was dull and lower at 91%c/3c. The receipts were smaller, and consisted the inside. Seller the year was dull and lower at 91%c/3c. Samples were freely offered, but most of the buyers were out of the market, and nothing of consequence was done. Sales include 5c, 200 but As 2.2 seller the year.

In the afternoon meas pork was active, and lower for longer options under fair offerings, closing at 22.15 for the month, and at 311.12% for the year.

LATEST.

In the afternoon meas pork was active, and lower for longer options under fair offerings, closing at 32.15 for the month, and 43.10% seller the month.

Barley was quiet and steady at \$13.40 seller the month.

Outs were quiet and unchanged, closing at

the mouth.

Barley was quiet at 96%c for the month, and 93%c for November.

for November,

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet and steady at \$2.23@2.27.

BROOM-OORN—Was active and steadler. Eastern parties are in the market buying, and, though the offerings are large, prices are generally adhered to, and in some instances higher figures than those given are obtained. Oboice new sold recently at 9c. Tao shipments yesterday were heavy. Quotations: Caoice old huri brush, 10@11c; choice new brush that will work itself into a huri broom, 7% 25; good medium brush, 6% a7c; fair inside and covers, 6@6%; inferior, 5% c; crooked, 4.36c.

6%@7c; fair inside and covers, 6@6%; inferior, 5%c; crooked, 4.56c.

BUTTER—Remains firm, the character of the supply and the demand being the same as for a number of days previous. According to the New York Bullstim, the receipts and exports of butter since May 1 (the beginning of the trade year) compare as follows: egunning of the trade year) compare as follows:

selier the year; and nominally at \$12,16812.00 for more in the past and capture of choses since follows:

MEAIS—Were rather more active on small lots for minimal at \$12,16812.00 for more more active on small lots for more active on small lots for more active on small lots for more at \$2,60 for shoulders, 146,146 for short or access, and 134,6446 for short sizes, and 134,6446 for short ribs, 146,650 for shoulders at \$12,60 for long-clears, 124,6416 for short ribs, 136,154,670 short clears, and 12,8136,670 short ribs, 136,154,670 short clears, and 12,8136,670 short ribs, 136,154,670 short clears and 12,8136,670 short ribs or long-cut hams, 114,670 short ribs or long-cut hams, 114,670 short ribs or long-cut hams, 104,670 short ribs, 106 for short ribs or long-cut hams, 104,670 short ribs, 104,670 short ribs, 104,670 short ribs or long-cut hams, 104,670 short ribs, 104,670 short

... 1.50,82.00 | Kip. ...

there is no second to prime, 60.670c; common, 30.640c.

WOOL—Was in moderate demand. Orders are common, 30.640c.

WOOL—Was in moderate demand. Orders are common, and the second to the second the second to the supply is tight and gradually decreasing. The stocks in Eastern cities are also much reduced, the wool having gone into the sands of manufacturers, and it is thought that all the wool West will be wanted after a while. Some parties are not inclined to sell at current prices, believing that they are soon to rule higher. Tub-washed, africtly prime, 52.6 sic; do poof the common to rule higher. Tub-washed, africtly prime, 52.6 sic; do poof the common to rule higher. Tub-washed, africtly prime, 52.6 sic; do medium, 42.646c; do coarse, 3.6 foc; unwashed, fine heavy to light, 36.628c; do medium, 32.6.5c; do coarse, 38.60c.

LIVE STOCK. Cattle, 3,608 2,558 3,072 2,861 3,200 Hoos, 6,015 10,784 13,814 11,748 12,700 .....15,299 5,812 3,308 4,363 5,184 6,962 6,181

ing 1,100 to 1,300 fbs.

Meatum Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weigning 1,100 to 1,250 fbs.

But hers' Stock—Poor to fair steers, and
common to choice cows, for city slaughter,
weighing 800 to 1,100 fbs.

Stock Cattie—Common cattle, weighing 700
to 1,000 fbs.

Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers,
stags, bulls, and scalawar steers.

Pexas Cattle—Through Groves.

2,5004, 5

Yumber and description.

16 ex ractors.
30 choice steers.
24 choice steers.
57 choice steers.
17 choice steers. If choice steers.

50...217 1,50 52...227 1,73 52...225 7,50 52...227 1,73 52...225 7,50 52...227 1,73 52...225 7,50 52...227 1,73 52...225 7,50 52...227 1,75 52...227 7,75 52

CINCINATI, O., Oct. 11, Hoss-Fair and firm; stockers, \$.000 .0; common light to good light, \$6.156.75; good but choice, \$..7031.80; receipts, 1,985; shipments, 1,996.

was reported at the current prices.

First and 'econd clear.

Third cie r. | inch.

Third clear, thick.

Clear Booring, drast and second, rought clear in the condition of the c ring, fir t common, drang, second common. cing (16 ft.)

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 15—Latest.—Flours—Extra State, 24s.

21s.

GRAIN—Whest—Receipts for three days, 26,000 qrs, including 14,001 qrs American; No. 1 steady; 28 11d; No. 2 Chicago spring, 30 2d; No. 2 Milwaukee, 6s 5d. Corn—Mixed duit; 29s 9d.

FROVINIONS—Pork—Prime mess, Western, 80s; do, Eastern, 93s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 60s; short rb, 63s; long clear, 57s; short do, 57s. Hams—Long clear, 64s. Socialders steady; 41s 6d. Beef—India mess, 80s; extra do firm at 133s; prime mess steady at 60s. Lard—Prime Western, 61s.

Tallow—Firm; city, 48s.

SPIRITS TURPENHIE—Firm at 24s 6d.

COMMON RESIN—3; fine do, 17s.

CHENESS—American, choice, 56s.

LARD OIL—Steady at 57s.

PETHOLEUM—Refined, 14/6104/d; spirits, 114/d.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The amount of buillion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is 654,000.

CONSOLS—Money and account, 94 3-16.

CONSOLE—Money and account, 94 3-16.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—V55, 104; 67a, 107%; 10-40s, 104%; new 5s, ex., 103%; New York Central, 92; Erie, 14%; preferred, 81.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 10-210%d.

LINSEED OIL—248 36@21s 6d.

CALCUTTA LINSEED—498 a 498 6d.

SPIRITS TURPENIUM—45 9d.

ANTWERF, Oct. 15.—PETROLEUM—28f.

PHILADELPHIA WOOL MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA WOOL MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.—Wool quiet; very firm; supply moderate; entreme fine Fennsylvenia and Virginia scarce; midium and combing scarce; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 45.5 No; X, 43646c; medium, 50.451c; coarse, 40.646c; dekulne coarse, 49c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 426.45c; medium, 4.650c; coarse, 40.645c; delaine coarse, 49c; combing unwashed, 41%c; combing washed, 48.650c; fine unwashed, 306.31c; coarse medium unwashed, 246.75c; tub washed, 49.655x; extra and merino pulled, 356840c; No, 1 and super pulled, 36644c.

NEW YORK DRY-GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The weather was rainy and checked business. Prints have been active at reduced figures. Evistol plain prints were reduced to 7 %c. Cotton flancels were in good demand, but other staple cotton goods were quiet in first hands. Worsted dressgoods were active, and best makes are closely sold up. Woolen goods neved slowly. Flannels and blankets were in steady demand.

WILMINGTON TURPENTINE MARKET. WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 15.—Spirits turpent steady at 38c.

LUMBER.

The cargo market was very quiet perterday, the offerings not being large enough to attract buyers. Shingles sold at \$2.50, an advance of 10c for the brand since last week. Piece stuff was held at \$1.25, and inch at \$8,50@15.00. An advance in freignts is imminent. They will probably a ivance 25: all around, which will make \$1.75 the rate for Mussegon. No sales were reported.

Flooring, second common, or Box boards, A.
Box boards, B.
A stock boards, 10 and 12 in.
B stock boards.
C stock boards.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuns.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 15—11 a. m. — Markets unchanged.
FLOUR—No. 1, 23x6d; No. 2, 24x 6d.
GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 10x 34; No. 2, 10x:
spring, No. 1, 9x 10d; No. 2, 9x; white, No. 1, 11x 4d;
No. 2, 11x; club, No. 1, 11x 3d; No. 2, 11x 6d. Corn—
Provisions—Pork See. fo. 1. 328 50; No. 2. 308.

Provisions—Fork. 80s. Lari, Cls.

Livearool, Oct. 15—Latest.—Flours—Extra State,

PITTSBURG OIL MARKET.
PITTSBURG, Oct. 15.—Petroleum firm; c Privishing, Oct. 15.—Petroleum firm; crude, \$1.60 at Parker's; refined 13%@13%c, Philadelphia delivery.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Special Dismatch to Fisc Chicago Tribuna.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—GRAIN—Wheat—The market is 1@20 better, with a moderate export and home trade inquiry; sales of 120,000 but at \$.00.41.12 for rejected spring; \$1.14.61.18 for No. 3 Chicago; \$1.14.61.18 for No. 3 Chicago; \$1.21.61.21 for No. 2 Northwestern; \$1.29.61.31 for new and old No. 2 Northwestern; \$1.29.61.31 for new and old No. 2 Northwestern; \$1.20.1.31 for new and old No. 2 Northwestern; \$1.20.1.31 for new and old No. 2 Northwestern; \$1.20.1.31 for new and old No. 2 Milwauket; \$1.36.21.45 for No. 1 spring; \$1.22.21.44 for sound new and old winter red Western; \$1.20.61.45 for do amber Western; and \$1.30 Gl.55 for do white Western; \$1.20.00 but prime Chands Western; \$1.20.61.45 for do amber Western; and \$2.00 but prime Chands West, sold to go to Philadelphia, on private terms. Corn a shade firmer; sales of 50,000 but at 70.671.0 for sieam Western mired; 72.671% for sail do; 72.66730 for high-mixed and yellow Western. Oats heavy, with sales of 40,000 bat 33.450 for mixed, including good to prime Chicago at 18.640c; white Western at 60.540.

Phonysions—Middles firm at 13.314c for city long clear. Lard firm; sales of 200 tos at 14.1-16.614% for prime steam; 14% to retein the rendered.

Graceries—Sugar—Market quiet and unchanged; fair to good refaning is quoted at 7%.88c; prime at 8%.6c; and Nos. 10 to 12 Havana at 7%.88c; prime at 8%.6c; and Nos. 10 to 12 Havana at 7%.88c; prime at 8%.6c; and Nos. 10 to 12 Havana at 7%.88c; prime at 8%.6c; and Nos. 10 to 12 Havana at 7%.88c; prime at 8%.6c; and Nos. 10 to 12 Havana at 7%.88c; prime at 8%.6c; and Nos. 10 to 12 Havana at 7%.8c; prime at 8%.6c; and Nos. 10 to 12 Havana at 7%.8c; prime at 8%.6c; and Nos. 10 to 12 Havana at 7%.8c; prime at 8%.6c; and Nos. 10 to 12 Havana at 7%.6c; prime at 8%.6c; and Nos. 10 to 12 Havana at 7%.6c; prime at 8%.6c; and Nos. 10 to 12 Havana at 7%.6c; prime at 8%.6c; and Nos. 10 to 12 Havana at 7%.6c; prime at 8%.6c; and Nos. 10 to 12 Havana at 7%.6c; prim

prime, 6 G Oc.

BRAN-SCATCE: \$1.024

HAX-Firm; ch.4c, \$25.00 \$27.00

Pa. VIRTN: Port du 1; \$2.00 Dry shi a du 1; shou ders, jobhing, 0% c. Bacus-No discurred, sarce; 15 40: 13%; h.ms. cucos carred, sarce; 15 40: 13%; h.ms. cucos is \$40.00 prime. 14 for recitied Correl.—Firm; cucie 17 for recitied Correl.—Firm; cucie 18 for recitied Correl.—Firm; cucie

Tolkho, O., Oct. 15,-s'Loun-Steady; m And.

Grain—Wheat steady; moderate domewitte washase, \$1.35%; No. 1 witte Michigan, No. 2 do, \$1.17; extra \$1.35; No. 1 amort, \$1.25%; December, \$1.29; No. 2 amort, \$1.25%; December, \$1.29; No. 3 amort, \$1.24%; No. 3 red \$1.60 rejected red, steady; fair demand; rejected red, steady; fair demand; rejected red, steady; fair demand; one ingla-mixed doe; yellow, 65%; No. 1 wate, \$6%; damaged, 50%. Other seady; far \$2, 36%; wate, \$3; Michigan, \$3.3%; rejected red, product and unchanged.

Brand-16.

BUTTER—I I.m.; New York, Br dford County, than 33-384; Brata, 30-320; Western extras, and do firsts, 26-320; Western extras, and do firsts, 26-326. o firsts, 25 425c. Chrasse—Firm; Western fine, 125 G12. E005—Firm; Western freen, 22646. MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 1 .- FLOOR-FREE quotally nither.
Gaux—Wheat quiet and firm; No. 1 mills.
H. Jig.; No. 2 do, \$1.13% cash or 0 toler;
November. Corn fair and firm; No. 2 sign care and firm; No. 2, Sign; November.
Let and firm; No. 2, Sign; No. 1, 17 Ac. 1 mills and advan.ed; No. 1, 73% Barky high

2, 81.00.

Partours—Buffalo quiet but firm; 35/c fir see 1 novision — Nominally unchanged Mess per \$21.00. Prime te smileri 115/c613/c0.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 bris; wheat, 1210 secon, 12,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu; barisy, 4,000 bu; o Scipments—Flour, none; wheat, 147,000 be; on 53,000 bu; oats, 2,0.00 bu; b riey, none; rye, we're BALTIMORE, Md., Uct. 10, - FLOUD-Unching

BAITTNONE, Md., Uct. 10.—FLOUD—Unchanged as steady.
GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 red Western, H. N. Par.
spivanus red, \$1.2 GH. 32. Corn quiet not firm; No.
era mixed, 71. 474. Oats firmer; mixed Wester, 8
Gain; waits d., 460. Eye quiet; 756850.
HAT—quiet but eleady.
PROVISIONS—Dull and assay. Pock steady and the
\$3.55. 2.00. Land steady; refused, \$1.6.4956.578
BOTTER—Steady; Western extra, 30; firm, 31
270. Stated a Correr-Nominal

COFFEE—Nominal,
Permoleum—Quiet; crude, 64/0646; redned in
Whitesy—Market dull; 31.176/1775.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 15. — Flour—Quiet and unchased
Grains—Wheat fede and form; prime to cades 11
Glass. Corn quiet and steady; (46 Ms. Ostresat
moderate demand: 3 to 47c. Barkeydull and
steady and firm; steam, 1 % 61/60; bette, 15
16c. Bulk meats and bacun nominally lover. In
scale.

WHITEE-Bleady fair; demand; \$1.13. BUTTEE-Dull and nominal. BUTTER—Dull and nominal.

Bostow. Oct. 15.—FLOUR—Steady and firm: The ern superfine, M. 5. G. .00; common extra, 32 22429.

Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family. March winter swheat Oli, Indiana, and Michiga. Hall. 1.00; Illinois, Fl. 6. G. 1.50; St. Louis, F. .5424.

GRAIN—Corn q. .154 but firm; mixed and price, 3 G. Sc. Oats—Mixed and white, 480355.

BUFFALO, Oct. 13.—GRAIN—Wheat dul; or in No. 2 Milwaukeee club, \$1.21. Corn quot and assembled wheat of the condition of the

CLEVELAND, O., O.4. 15.—GRAIN—What the winchanged, Corn firm and higher; low minel, the foliation of the control of the contro A Valuable Coal Mine. San Fronts o Chronica.
An immense mine of coal has teen discount a Unitan County, Wyoming, near Carne Sain in the Union Pacific. It was discovered by the fine-looking evel which he found while busing. He offered to show Mr. Chocker the piace if a would give bim £1d, which offer an radio accepted. The Indian then to k hus areal miles to a spot about 5 miles from the many which Mr. Chocker found by tracing therein is Indian posited out.

miles to a spot about 5 miles from the mass which Mr. Clocker found by tracing therein to Indian pointed out to him. The miles as a sandstone mountain, about 4½ miles in running north and south, faing eas as about 3½ miles across, the mountain oping suddenly at each end. There are stime yens of coal in sight. The bottom one a last smallest being 5 feet; the next is the large and most easy of access, and is upward of feet thick; the next above is 60 feet; assist of 40 feet; another or about 30 feet; first about 25 feet each, and five of 16 feet each. The last one is about 12 altogether about 400 feet; another or about 30 feet; first coal 4½ miles long; in fact, if may be comed termed a mountain of coal. The veins lie as angle of 22 degrees, with ledges of whis mistone intervening. The coal is vary brait is perfectly free from slate or drift, and is saily be greatly free from slate or drift, and is saily be greatly free from slate or drift, and is saily be greatly free from slate or drift, and is saily be greatly free from slate or drift, and is saily be greatly free from slate or drift, and is saily be greatly free from slate or drift, and is saily be cannel coal. A small quantity of the compings from the 70-foot vain has been tested in coke by an assayer, who states that it yield one 52.2 per cent. When it is considered that say large quantities of coke are shipped from Pusayivania to Utah and Nevada, a distance of 18 miles, at a cost of \$35 or \$40 per too, for its be seen of what minense value thus mines is likely to prove jo owners of low-grade silver-niss But whether the coal will coke or not, it is a excellent steam coal. One engines who much steam as three bushes of ordurar on leaving less asbes than any coal he ever burning leaving less asbes than any coal he ever burning and reports it as the finest deposit of call and every large of the first start and an investigation of the min

A Diver Legislator.

A diver pamed Fracette has been elected to Queboc Legislature from the Comy's Bellechasse. He can neither read nor m's and some one having reproaced him and this serious inconvenence at a public meding, he relied: "Gentlemen, it is believed that I can be provented from being elected reproaching me with ignorance; but I believed all those who are as ignorant as made and yote for me. Yes if all the gnorant people of give the their votes I shall be elected by a me myjority. Gent emen, they oft in talk of the cated people. Wel, what do these great man know? They talk to you of all that there is the earth, or in the ilreament, but have an ever sponen to you of what there is in the tom of the sea? Well, I can tell you that. It long since you elected your advocats, documend and notaries. Now you want a diver."

MEDICAL CARDS

380 SOUTH CLARK-NT., CHICA

POLI

Meeting of an Oppos Con Nomination

Hesing, G lister, E The Nominee fo lates His Pol

Fight Over the Clerkship---Commiss

Republican Satist Growing 0 Disaffe Why Corcoran

selves for t Republican Confer Names Mention nent 0

Will Not E

Party Organization idly---Keeley Hayes' Majority

The Legislature lican in Botl

OPPOSITION ( A CHOICE O The Opposition County
at McCormick Hall res
le advance of the hour
order the North Side pre mated appearance, espectall mated appearance, espectall and the adjacent saligates were the first to for admission, but their peated for an hour or two be had. This was said to on the part of Hesing, n

throwing his net arou afford him and his friend afford him and his friend ter come into the good gerally, who, finding the pearest saloon, where to added the attraction of a aired it and who could tials and make the dealine At 12 o'clock the sidew so througed as to impede had their hands full to for passing vehicles. The clouds threatening and prepare for the f upon the public. Am conspicuous the mean the county "ring" of so far in the campaign

as four in the campaign a so far in the campaign a serests of Mr. Hesing, departments, represent ty. Board, county and a score of ward peall of whom appeared do and an office upon the simplicity of those in the crowd appethan a few lodividnals a questionable county of prominence of late, and their protestations of he wocating the nomination been already agreed ticularly the nomination at their fealty to them.

The doors of the hall a 12:15, and a few minutes able sease were filled, the doors of the same and the sease were filled, the doors of the same and the sease were filled, the doors of the same and the sease were filled, the doors of the same and the sease were filled, the doors of the same and the same and a few minutes able sease were filled, the

were the Corcorans, of it is had Rountree and men had Rountree and men hike McDonald, the Ap bling fraternity general close proximity, and in tilly were sandwiched such as Elliy O'Brien. Charles den, Clem Feriolas, Joe and J. J. McGrath. To representative men can who are supposed to kn stuffing, while still to the same time be sufficiently of the same time be sufficiently or prevent their voting except in following the finished, and better droom was assigned to THE COUNTRE and the arrangement and the arrangement and the arrangement and the more time better droom was assigned to

Republican Conference Yesterday---Names Mentioned for Prominent Offices.

> Party Organization Progressing Rapidly---Keeley's Friends.

POLITICAL.

Convention.

lister, Cleary,

Etc.

The Nominee for Treasurer Re-

lates His Political and Fi-

Fight Over the Superior Court

Clerkship --- The County

Commissioners.

**Growing Opposition** 

Disaffection.

Why Corcoran and McDonald Will Not Exert Them-

selves for the Ticket.

Renublican Satisfaction with the

nancial History.

Hayes' Majority in Ohio Now Stated at 4,753.

The Legislature Certainly Republican in Both Branches.

opposition convention.

A CHOICE GATHERING. ENOCKING AT THE DOOR.

The Opposition County Convention assembled at McCormick Hall yesterday at noon. Long is advance of the hour of calling the body to b avance of the hour of calling the body to order the North Side presented an unusually ani-mated appearance, especially around McCormek Hall and the adjacent saloons. The county dele-gates were the first to knock at the hall doors for admission, but their downs the hall doors for admission, but their demands had to be re-peated for an hour or two before admission could be had. This was said to be

be had. This was said to be

A FILOR OF SHATEOY
on the part of Hesing, not only with a view to
throwing his net around them, but to also
afford him and his friends an opportunity to better come into the good graces of delegates gensally, who, finding the hall closed, sought the
passest salcon, where to a warm stove had been
added the attraction of free beer to such as deaired it and who could present proper credentials and make the desired piedges.

At 19 o'clock the sidewalks about the hall were
so througed as to impede footmen, and the police
had their hands full to keep the roadway clearfor passing vehicles. The air was cool and damp,
the clouds threatening, and, altogether, the
awaiting of the opening of the hall was in nowise an agreeable task, especially to those who
had no other than an honest party interest in the
coming proceedings. To others, however, the
delay was a God-send, affording them, as it did,
opportunity to

conspicuous the members of what is known as the county "ring" of officials, which had been so far in the campaign so closely allied to the interests of Mr. Hesing, embracing the heads of departments, representatives from the County, Board, county and city employes, and a score of ward politicians and loafers, all of whom appeared to have a wors to do and an office to fill in working upon the simplicity of an occasional delegate. Some in the crowd appeared more industrious that a few individuals whose connection with questionable county contracts has given them prominence of late, and none were louder in their protestations of honesty of purpose in advocating the nomination of the ticket which had been already agreed upon than they, particularly the nomination for County Commissions of certain men who had already pledged their fealty to them.

The doors of the hall were thrown open about 1th and a few minutes later most of the available seats were filled, the delegates taking the lower floor, and the blowers and strikers, sympatises and spectators, the gallery. At first the platform was held by the reporters, but only imporarily, for soon the sisles were filled to rectlowing and the platform was crowded as well. The party managers occupied central positions, and did service in arranging the wards conveniently for the purposes of the Conventon.

IN FRONT

well. The party managers occupied central positions, and dat service in arranging the wards conveniently for the purposes of the Convention.

IN FRONT

Were the Corcorans, of the Twentieth Ward, who had Rountree and men of that lik in charge. Illus McDonald, the Appletons, and the gambing fraternity generally, were shown seats in close proximity, and in the happy political family were sandwiched such modern political lights in Rilly O'Brien, Charley Cameron, Judge Boyden, Clam Periolat, Joe Hogan, Jim McGarry, and J. J. McGrath. To the rear of this array of representative men came the chronic delegates, who are supposed to know the art of ballot-box siming, while still to the rear were seated the more humble and inexperienced statesamen, that they might have full view of the leaders, and at the same time be sufficiently far from the Chair to prevent their voting or yelling intelligently, creat in following the lead of the more mature, might have full view of the leaders, and at the same time be sufficiently far from the Chair to prevent their voting or yelling intelligently, creat in following the lead of the more mature, minds, and better drilled. The left of the more was assigned to

THE COUNTRY DELEGATES.

and the arrangement could not possibly have mised them better, for they were comfortably removed from many faces that must have been familiar to such as the bunke-game had been stimpted upon in their occasional visits to the rit, and again such as had wrung from them the proved from many faces that must have been mainliar to such as the bunke-game had been them the controlling spirits of the crowd to haure their oc-operation in the provedings, but at all events as they predigned by the supposition of the reliable voters and conventions.

HI GENTRAL APPEARANCE OF THE CONVENTION and the mob that accompanied it was bad—very had—couldn't well have been worse, in fact. As me stood on the platform and looked over the mod, he saw on the right the blatant dema-legue of the West Side, most prominent and inceding lo

Meeting of the Mob Called

havlor; there was not a moment when some delegate was not shricking out some bideous imprecation in the mere wantonness of bummerism. The motions put by the Chairman were time and again voted up or down by the crowd in the galleries, and the delegates cared little about it. Then they tried, with the aid of the police, to put the bummers off the floor and upstairs. And how the unsavory politicians laughed at that; how they defied the tolice, and dared them to even wink at them if they wanted to get discharged from the force! There never was but one policer office in Chicago who could have kept order there, and that one is dead now.

As to the composition of the mob who were present, it is necessary to add but one or two descriptive words: They were, cutside the few delegates noted above, the rakings and scrapings of all that is vile, or unmanly, or illegal, or dishonest, or brutal, or dissipated in this city. Thieves there were, gamblers there were, bunkoropers there were, gamblers there were, bunkoropers there were, smalthieves and burglars there were, emigrant-robbers and knavish expressmen and hackmen there were, and, above and samerior to all, walked the men so common in this city who live by genteel begging off candidates and also-acceptes—call them "stiffs," in the parlance of the street.

TRYING TO ORGANIZE.

PHIL CONLEY SPEARS.

The first gentleman who gave forth a sound from the platform was Philip Conley, Chairman of the Opposition Central Committee, who endeavored to be heard above the din and confusion of tongues, and to state the object of the Convention. He was heard to counsel those before him to stand by the party, and to the score of candidates before him he dropped the admonition not to bolt the nominations if they were not successful in the

BOUNTBEE. jumped up from beside Rountree and nominated him for President of the Convention. His motion was received with shouts of disapprobation, but considering that he had brought his gavel in his pocket, and was otherwise cooked and primed for the occasion, the motion was declared to prevail.

Rountree, swelled with pride, and supprised at

his pocket, and was otherwise cocked and primed for the occasion, the motion was declared to prevail.

Rountree, swelled with pride, and surprised at such an unexpected recognition, was in a mement upon the platform and addressing the Convention. He thanked them for the honor conferred upon him. They had assembled to discharge a responsible and solemn duty, and it was necessary that their deliberations should be characterized with due dignity. He urged them to proceed with proper order and decorum, and to assist his efforts in that direction. This city was cosmopolitan in its composition and the Opposition party comprised all nationalities. It therefore devolved upon them to elect men who would fitly represent the great Opposition party.

J. J. McGrath nominated Egbert Jamieson as Secretary, and, on discovering that his duties would be oppressive, Mr. McGrath was added as Assistant Secretary.

COMMITTER ON CREDENTIALS.

County Treasurer Miller then arose for the first time to fulfill his share of the work of organization, and moved that a Committee of five, three from the cuty and two from the country, be appointed on Credentials.

J. M. Armstrong offered an amendment that the Committee on Credentials be composed of one delegate from each ward and town.

The amendment was put and lost, and so was the original motion, but the Chair, understanding what he had been appointed for, refressed his memory from a piece of paper he held in his hand, and appointed the following Committee: H. B. Miller, R. E. Goodell, E. Hoechster, Gottlieb Kein, and E. Leidert.

J. M. Armstrong appealed from the decision of the Chair.

C. S. Cameron spoke in favor of the Chair, which seemed to enthuse that dignitary, who said he had heard a motion to table the appeal, which he put and declared to prevail.

FORMAL MOTIONS.

R. E. Goodell moved that each delegation be only their Chairman, and Ald. Hildreth made the further motion that each delegation be empowered to fill all vacancies. Both motions were carried, and the Committee retired to

At this juncture, despite the almost contin-nous use of the gavel by the Chair, the Conven-

was called upon to separate the spectators from
the delegates, and escort the former to the gallery, that candidates and delegates might enjoy
the freedom of the floor uninterrupted.
Mr. Cameron threw in the suggestion that the
policemen be empowered to remove everybody
except delegates and office-seekers, and the
Chair, in his wisdom, thereupon issued his edict
that the delegates should be seated to distinguish them from the rest of the mob.

EXEMCHES WANTED.

Chair, in his wisdom, thereupon issued his edict that the delegates should be seated to distinguish them from the rest of the mob.

SPEECHES WANTED.

As soon as comparative order had been restored, and the sheep had been separated from the wolves, several of those known to be candidates were called upon for speeches to fill in the time. Messrs, Foley, Finerty, and Mulioy each responded by steepping upon the platform and bowing a recognition of their obligations to the Convention.

THE COMMITTEE ON GREDENTIAS in the meantime was having a warm time of it. Although no one but delegates were supposed to be admitted to their room, when the door would open to let one in or out, a row of well-known local politicians could be seen resting against the wall, and acting the part of judges or jurors in the important trial. At times war was imminent in the quarries between the delegates and the Committee, and a little scene upon the outside at one time occasioned some excitement. It was due to the demonstrations of a recalcitrant delegate who had been forcibly ejected from the star-chamber. "Be jabers," said be, as he kicked the door with his stogas, and threatened to clear the house, "if ye don't let me in, ther'll be trouble!" He was finally led to his seat in the Amen-corner by a blue-coat, and a few words of sympathy served to quiet his nerves and restore him to his reason. The Jommittee was absent over an hour, and the impatience of the Convention, manifested by a general boisterousness, was only equaled by the strife of its private deliberatious.

MOST OF THE DISAGREEMENTS

grew out, of an overzealous interest of the Committee in the matter of doing what it could in securing the nomination of a certain person for Clerk of the Superior Court, the office about which most of the contention arose. The effort of a week ago to secure beyond the pessibility of doubt a certain support having failed, the plan was to barter the office in question to that interest, and every effort was bent in that direction.

THE REPORT.

interest, and every effort was bent in that direction.

THE REPORT.

The Committee finally reported, through H. B. Miller, that two sets of delegates had been presented from the Eleventh Ward, and it had been concluded to admit both sets. In the towns it was reported that it had been found that there was some irregularity in holding the primaries, and those delegates elected as provided in the call the Committee bad passed upon as being entitled to sets.

The report was received and adopted with noise, the effort to quiet which at times threatened to destroy the Chair's gavel.

THE COUNTY TREASURER.

THE COUNTY TREASURER.

LET US MAYE PLEDGES.

The Chairman then intimated that the first business was the nomination of a candidate for County Treasurer.

Mr. O'Brien said, for the sake of peace, harmony, and union, and for the sake of the successful support of the ticket, he would move that each candidate before the Convention be required to pledge his word and honor to stand by the nominations and to use all honorable means for their election. Mr. O'Brien explained that this motion did not include the candidates for Judges.

Mr. Armstrong wanted to put a resolution.

The Chairman—Does if relate to the proposition of the gentleman from the Twentieth Ward?

Mr. Armstrong answered it did, and passed it up to the Secretary. It pledged the Convention to nominate no person for office who was not a

not heretofore and at the present time acted with the party.

The Chairman declared the motion out of order at that stage of the proceedings.

Mr. O'Bricen's motion was then put and carried.

carried.

SWEARING THEM IN.

The candidates then filed on to the platform to give the requisite pledge. A. C. Heaing was loudly called for. In response he said: I am perfectly satisfied to come before this assemblage and pledge my word and honor that I will support the teket that is out before the people by your honorable body. [Cheers.] I have nothing more to say, other than you know I am not a bolter. [Cheers.]

Tom Foley, candidate for the Superior Clerkship, made a similar pledge.

John F. Finerty next came forward and was received with three ringing cheers. He declared he had no man's speech to make but his own. He stood before them as a candidate for the Superior Court Clerkship on the Opposition ticket, fair, square, and straight. The assertion in the Times that he would bold the ticket if not nominated was faise. He believed in maintaining political faith. If unity, harmony, and victory were to rule the Opposition party, it was incumbent that they should keep faith with one another. How could they expect to face a strong enemy if they were not united and harmonions? He pledged himself to stand by the action of the Convention.

Mr. Alox Sullivan, candidate for the Clerkship, tasted he had been brought before the Convention by a number of friends, but, if he consulted his own taste, he would prefer that another gentleman should receive the nomination. He would support the ticket whether they were nominated or not. John Garrick (candidate for the Superior Court Clerkship; John F. Arwedson, Superior Court Clerkship; County Commissioner; John A. Hise, County Commissioner.

A n

County Surveyor; J. Appleton, County Commissioner; S. S. Groeley, County Surveyor; John Lomax, County Commissioner; John A. Hise, County Commissioner; John A. Hise, County Commissioner:

A number of other anxious candidates, among whom were Sam Ashton and County Commissioner Crawford, were pressing forward to deliver themselves of tins same promise, when the delegates characted for the business to be proceeded with.

Mr. Cameron moved that the voting should be viva voce, Carried.

Mr. Armstrong moved that each ward and town be called by the Secretary, and that the Chairman of the delegation cast the vote of the entire ward or town. Carried.

Mr. O'BHIPN

then rose and nominated Mr. A. C. Hesing for County Treasurer in a glowing speech. That gentlems, he said, had worked in the interest of right as oposed to cerruption for a number of years, and had had the manhood, courage, and independence to place his heel upon the neck of the Republican party when he discovered its dishonesty. Mr. Hesing would receive the support of every man who believed in making Chicago a great city. If he was opposed by any man it would be by the palefaced, long-necked, cadaverous gentleman who believed in sending men to hell for drinking a glass of beer. He moved that the nemination of Mr. Hesing be made unanimous, with the hope that every respectable German and Irishman who believed in right and justice, and in being grateful to his kind friends, would support him at the polls. [Choers].

The nomination was then made unanimous.

Ar. RESINO'S SPEECH.

Mr. President and unanimous work that you have just given me in placing me in nomination for the very important office of Treasurer of Cook County. Mr. Hesing addressed the Convention as follows:

Mr. President and unanimous vote that you have just given me in placing me in nomination for the very important office of free cord of the region of the regi

countrymen to come forward and defend it. During the War I was on the side of the right. I live been at hand when the country needed help, and not only with my mone; but with my voice I have fought and worked until this city, almost without a draft, furnished its necessary quota. It is true I have mished its necessary quota. It is true I have mished its necessary quota at It is true I have mished its necessary quota. It is true I have mished its necessary quota. It is true I have mished its necessary quota. It is true I have would do winstever in the way of legislation they could to come down upon a sould basis, upon a basis that would not hurt, the workingman or rob the poor mannon a basis of henesty in mony affairs, and in the administration of the country.

But what did we see? The very moment that Gen. Out the light At farst the Credit Modification of the country came to highe At farst the Credit Modification of the country came to higher At farst the Credit Modification of the Country came to higher the country came to make the country of the country came to make the country came to come the country came to country came to come the country came to come the country came to country came

JUDICIAL OFFICES CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.

The Chair declared the next order of business be to select a nominee for Clerk of the

This was the signal for the delegates to simultaneously jump to their feet on their chairs and yell to the top of their voices. It was impos-sible to distinguish a voice in the general tumult, or to make anything out of the waving of hats and the stamping of feet, except astonishment that so large a body of people could be gotten together in the county who could act so disgracefully. The gentlemen occupying the front seats in the show were the leaders, and at times, when they would grown the vells of those in the rear, it was discoverable that the name of Foley was serving to inspire the clamorous, and that the noise was incident to his being nominated for

Clerk of the Superior Court.

The Chair brought his gavel into use, and finally succeeded so far in restoring order as to be able to recognize a voice here and there. Mr. Hoechster nominated John F. Finerty, and spoke in his favor.

Mr. Cameron nominated Tom Foley, and re-

ferred to him as the finished scholar and accom plished gentleman.
Mr. McAvoy nominated Alexander Sullivan, fir. McAvoy nominated Alexander Sullivan, and paid a glowing tribute to his merits.

Mr. Mosuess nominated John Arwedson, and said that unless the Scandinavians had a place on the ticket it wou'd be doomed to defeat.

John Hise nominated John Garrick, and astonished him by his culogy.

A gentleman from the Fifth Ward nominated Thomas F. Judge, and told all about his excellent qualities and general fitness for the office.

The nominations were then declared closed.

A metion that

A motion that

THE FIRST BALLOT
should be declared informal was lost, when the
vote was proceeded with, with the following result, 139 votes being necessary to a choice:

Arwedson. 5
The taking of the vote was attended with demonstrations which threatened to lead to violence, the occasion of it being that one of Foley's men had wormed his way among the country delegates, and was answering to the towns as they were called. This conduct was a little too barefaced, and the row was finally settled by the interference of the police.

No choice having been made on the first ballot, a second was ordered.

a second was ordered.

WITHDRAWAIS.

Before the voting was proceeded with Mr. Sullivan stepped forward and withdrew from the contest. John Garrick followed the example, taking occasion to urge upon the Convention the nomination of a true Democrat, which was received with mingled cheers and hisses. Mr. Judge also came forward and withdrew, leaving the fight between Finerty and Foley.

THE SECOND BALLOT

was equal to the first in the general disorder it produced, and the changes were remarkable, especially in the towns, which to some extent was accounted for by the delegates voting for themselves instead of having one of Foley's friends do it for them. The result was:

Foley

thanks. His friends received him with three rousing cheers, but the Folevites made a slight demonstration, in the hepe of shutting off any remarks he might wish to make.

Mr. Rosenthal, just as Finnerty uttered the preliminary "Mr. President," got on his feet and asked whether the Convention met for business or for speeches.

The Chairman essayed to reply, but his voice was drowned in the cries for Finerty, who then briefly expressed his thanks for the nomination. He would work throughout the campaign for the interests of the Opposition party. He would do all in his power to promote its interests, and the gratitude and pride he felt in this nomination would never die within him. He would make no allusions whatever to anything that had occurred during the Convention. Toward thegentleman who opposed him he entertained nothing but the most friendly feelings: he did not cheerish a single had sentiment toward Tom Foley or any other man. Entering the campaign is that spirit he again returned his sincere thanks, and pledged all his energies in support of the party.

Tom Foley, in response to calls from his supporters, made a few remarks, the tenor of which were lost in the din and confusion, which never once subsided during the praceedings. Most of The country delegates at this juncture took their hats and left the hall, and theygallery was specifly emptied, the interest seeming to have ended with the nomination of Clerk of the Superior Court.

THE HUDGES.

The next order was the nomination of candidates for Judge.

Mr. Cameron was the first one heard upon the subject, who arose and affered the following resolution:

\*\*Resolved\*\*. That this Convention decease it inadvisable to make partisan nominations for Judges of our Courts.

date for Judge.

Mr. Cameron was the drivi one heard upon the subject, who arose and offered the Following resolution.

Mr. Cameron year partican worsandom for Judges of our Courts, therefore we tender the name of the Hou. W. K. McAllister, for Judge of the Circuit Court, to the people of Gook County, irrespective of party, and remains the Republican prayis designate specification of the Proposition party, and who has tother of the Opposition party, and who has tother offered party and earning the Proposition of the Proposition party, and who has tother of the Opposition of the Opposition party and who has tother of the Opposition of the Opposition of the Opp

Judge Gary,—a nominated dip and tumpli.

A delegate of the Fifteenth Ward moved to A desegate of the Fifteenth Ward moved to lay the nomination on the table. [Confusion, and cries of "Call the roll."]

N. B. Boyden moved to lay both nominations on the table, which was lost.

A vote was then taken on the Judgeship of the Superior Court, the disorder at this stage being disgraceful in the extreme. It resuited as follows:

The nomination of Judge Gary was subsequently made quantingus.

OTHER OFFICES.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

The nomination of a candidate for County Sur veyor was then taken up, and again confusion reigned supreme, there somehow being an infat-uation for the crowd in the mere reminder that mother office was at its disposal. Messrs. Silverspart, Dver, Greely, and Mo-Dermott were put in nomination by their respect-

ive friends.
Two ballots were had without reaching a nomination, and on the third ballot the fight narrowed down between Silversparr and McDermott, the

ERMIRAL COMMITTEE.

H. B. Miller, in an interval of quiet, moved that the Chairman appoint a Central Committee at some future time, consisting of one member from each ward and one from each Commission.

from each ward and one from each Commissioner district.

The Chair winked wisely at Miller, and concluded it would not be well to put the resolution, knowing there would be no such thing as an Opposition party a year hence, and consequently nothing for such a committee to do. Mr. Miller took the hint, and did not urge his resolution, concluding doubtless that the mob around was about as good a funeral gathering for the party as could ever be gotten up.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The closing scene of the continuous row was the nomination of candidates for County Commissioner.

missioner.

A delegate here offered a resolution that the the Convention ballot for two Commissioners at the same time, the person or persons having a majority of the votes to be declared nominated. This resolution led to another delightful scene

of disorder. On being put to the vote it was lost.

John McCaffrey then mounted a chair to bluster out something after his usual style, which proved to be his putting an nomination Michael Mulloy, who he said would make a most excellent officer, etc.

Mr. Cameron, not to be unrepresented in the County Board, nominated Col. P. M. Cleary, whom be lauded as a man of rare virtue, and who would serve the people faithfully—a man who had no aspirations for office.

John A. Lomax, John Hise, James Appleton, and H. B. Gartenmann were put in nomination.

Amid the usual noise the balloting was proceeded with. When the Twentieth Ward had been reached, the delegation, headed by Mike Corooran, was in doubt how to vote, but the Chair leaved forward to say, "Vote for Col. Cleary," and so it was.

The result of the ballot was:

when it was possible again to be heard, H. B. Miller stood up to say that be thought the Convention had gone far enough with the Irish. He hoped to see some other nationality have a show and a recognition from the Opposition party.

THE SECOND MAN.

The choice for a second Commissioner was then proceeded with, all the candidates withdrawing from the contest except Hise and Cleary.

By this time the shades of night were creeping on, and it was almost impossible to see to take the vote. ing on, and it was almost any take the vots.

A delegate moved to nominate Col. Cleary by acclamation, which served to develop a great want of harmony. Cries of "No" and "Yes" were mingled with bisses and cheers, but finally the balloting was commenced in the dark.

The result was finally declared in favor of Cleary and subacquently the nomination was

ject of the meeting, said that it was called in opposition to Hesing. He thought that the voters of the ward should unite on an independent ticket, and work to defeat the gang of organized plunderers whose intention was to devour the people's money. He, for one, was an Irishman who would never submit to Hesing's rule. Hesing had no claims upon the Irish people founded either upon intelligence, ability, or character.

others like him.

Mr. Keeley, being called upon, responded by attacking Hesing's financial character, referring to the latter's connection with the Germania Insurance Company.

After some further remarks by different parties, the meeting adjourned.

THE ELEVENTH WARD.

A noisy meeting was held last evening in a saloon on the corner of Hubbard and Morgan streets. Mr. Beckwith was elected Chairman, and Mr. Quinn Secretary. There was a great deal of smoking, and beer-drinking, and shouting

deal of smoking, and bear-drinking, and shouting for Keeley.

The first speaker was Mr. James Harris, who said that that was an independent meeting of citizens opposed to Ringa. Hesing thought that he has gotten things all his own way, but the people would show him differently.

Mr. Beckwith said that, taking the state of the two parties, he did not think is advisable for the Independents to put up a whole ticket. But as the head of the Opposition ticket was ojectionable, it would be well to put up a candidate against bits.

### THE CITY IN GENERAL.

THE SITUATION.

THE SITUATION.
THE REPUBLICANS SATISFIED.

It may be stated on the best of authority that the Republicans are much elated at the action of the Opposition in nominating the ticket which they did yesterday, and great good feeling was manifested everywhere last evening among those who took an interest in the success of honesty and good government. The cause of the general feeling of exultation was the indubitable fact that Mr. Hesing, by his ways, has alienated a large number of useful members of the party. This was particularly noticeable in the case of the gamblers' ring run by Corcoran and Mike McDonald. It is pretty well assured that, after Hesing's support had been promised to pretty much everybody else, it was promised to the gamblers, and a direct trade

Corcoran was to carry the Twentieth Ward primaries for Hesing, and to receive in return the nomination of Circuit Court Clerk for his friend Foley, in whom he is understood to have a strong financial interest. Well, it is needless to say that Hesing did not carry out his promise,

a strong financial interest. Well, it is needless to say that Hesing did not carry out his promise, and calmly let his German friends from the country vote for Finerty, by which the latter was nominated. This cannot be said to be very soothing to Corocran and his gang.

Then again Hesing's friends entered into a compact with MoDonald, in which they promised his support to McDonald's friend Appleton, in consideration of the bunko man's influence in the First and Second Wards. The influence was delivered, but the promise was repudiated, and Appleton killed as dead as Julius Casar. If he thought to placate McDonald by those means, he may find himself mistaken. The point over which the Republicans rejoice is that these two worthies may be disgusted with this trickery so far as to let the Opposition run their own campaign. If that party does not receive their box-stuffing aid, it will be, of course, sunk deeper than a submarine diver; because no sane man believes that its nominees are the choice of a majority of the honest voters of this city. It is at the same time conceded that the gang can perhaps put in majorities in the First, Second, and Twentieth Wards to elect anybody to any office. If, therefore, Messrs, McDonald and Corocran conclude to let the boxes alone, it will easily defeat the men who defeated them.

As TO THE TAIL-END OF THE TICKET, it is so terribly weak that it cannot run for a moment with any sort of hope as against

the Twend States. It makes the boundary of the the fines of the control states. The state of the

lection.

Among the other incidentals of the confective has gotten an organ. It is confered to the confective has two or three pages of "patent maid ter and one page devoted to laudation

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The primaries outside of the city will be held Saturday, Oct. 16, as follows:

In the Towns of Evanston, Cicero, Norwood Park, and Lake View, at the usual place of helding town meetings, at o'clock p. m.

In the Town of New Trier, at the usual place of holding town meetings, from 6 to 7:30 p. m.

In the Town of Calumet at the Boutwell House from 5 to 7 p. m.

In the Town of Hyde Park at the Town-Hall from 1 to 8 o'clock p. m.

In the Town of Lake in the Town-Hall at the Stock-Yards at 3 p. m.

And in all the other towns of the county at the usual place of holding town-meetings at 3 o'clock p. m.

ver Legislator.

I Fradette has been elected it telature from the County of can neither read nor write, having reproaced him with onven ence at a public meeting telescent of the votes of educated people if the votes of educated contains the firmament, but have tay out of all that there is in the firmament, but have tay out of what there is in the bottle in the votes of the votes

CLARK-IT., CHICAGO,

here of Seminal Weakness, Lost fers brought on by initionalist fet has the ingredients.

THE TWELFTH WARD.
epublicans of the Twelfth Ward assem-evening at Mertine's Hall on Ada street near Madison. Gen. O. L. Mann, President of the Ward Club, took the chair, and Capt. Ogden Lovell acted as Secretary. The hall was well filled. The Chair stated that the meeting was called to complete the organization of the Club and for other business. The officers were ap-pointed a committee at the last meeting to nomi-

The Committee recommended that the follow-ng names be added to the Executive Committee as Committee at large: J. B. Jeffrey, Gen. J. icArthur, J. Spry, L. L. Mills, and W. W. Voodard.

Mr. F. A. Riddle said, if the motion would be proper, he would move as the sense of the meeting that Judge Gary should be his own successor for the vacant Judgeship in the Superior Court. Col. Ellithorpe was in favor of the re-election of Judge Gary, but suggested that such a vote might appear like an attempt to forstail the action of the Convention.

Gen. Mann thought the proposed action was very proper. There was no better Judge than Gary, not simply in Cook County, but in the entire-State of Illinois. He ought to be his own successor, and he thought it well for the Twelfth Ward Republicans to give expression to their opinion to that effect.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The Chair stated that the Republican Convension would meet Tuesday, and he suggested that the meeting take some action in regard to the election of delegates.

Mr. Dewer moved that a committee of five Mr. F. A. Riddle said, if the motion would be

meeting take some action in regard of the election of delegates.

Mr. Dewey moved that a committee of five be appointed to select a list of eight names to be roted for at the primary election for delegates.

This was amended, and the motion as passed was that the Chair appoint a committee of four,—one from each precinct,—and that these four lelect the fifth.

one from each precinct,—and that these four belect the fifth.

The Chair appointed George P. Bay, Moses Jones, L. P. Dewey, and John Sprv. Capt. Dgden Lovell was made the fifth member, and the Committee retired for consultation.

They subsequently submitted the Jollowing list of names: George P. Bay, Kittil Nerison, Moses Jones, W. W. Woodard, W. F. Milligan, S. P. Dewey, F. A. Riddle, and John Spry.

On motion of Col. Ellithorpe, the meeting proceeded to ballot for each name separately. The list as given above was approved.

C. S. Storer, Dr. Irwin, Thomas Farrier, and J. A. Hair were appointed judges of the primary election.

The Chair called on Mr. Thomas A. Hill, who The Chair called on Mr. Thomas A. Hill, who is suggested as the Republican candidate for County Treasurer, to address the meeting. Mr. Hill said he did not wish to be called on for the first speech. He was not a speech-maker He regarded the signs of the times as propitious. The prospects for success were growing better avery day. Let the Republicans put a good ticket in the field, and, in Mr. Hill's opinion, it would win.

would win.

Clarke Lipe was called upon, but he had left the hall and gone to the Sixteenth Ward.

Mr. Ferguson, cardidate for the Clerkship of the Superior Court, was next introduced. He believed from recent developments that the people still had confidence in the Republican party. The worst elements in the city had that day nominated Hesing for County-Trehsurer. He would be baried out of sight in November. The people were sick of so much pretense. They must put a ticket in the field that would command the support of the decent people.

people were sick of so much presense. They must put a ticket in the field that would command the support of the decent people.

Gen. McArthur was not prepared to make a speech, but he made a good one. We had two dangers to guard against; first, the apathy of the Republican voters. That difficulty could be overcome by proper exertion. The other danger was from bailot-box stuffing. They must watch that carefully. The Republican Clubs must exercise great vigilance. He was satisfied that the prospects were good for a straight Republican ticket. They must watch the little points that would either defeat or elect their candidates. The Opposition party was not harmonious. The defeated candidates were dissatisfied, their blood was up, and this was to that party an element of weakness. He was satisfied that the present was the opportunity for the Republican party.

The hat was passed round at this stage of the proceedings for funds to pay expenses of meeting. The result was entirely satisfactory.

Gen. Mann called attention to the important fact that there was to be no registration this fall. Therefore, the balfot-boxes must be closely watched. Nothing was of so much importance as to preserve the purity of the ballot.

The meeting adjourned to convene at the call of the Executive Committee.

ter Kiolbassa Secretary.

Mr. Thompson being called upon, said that the meeting had been called in order to excite smong the Republican voters of the ward a greater interest. At the Convention, during the day, there had been a disgraceful amount of scalawagism, which would injure the prospects of the Convention.

ecalawagism, which would injure the prospects of the Opposition party.

Capt. Ambrit moved that the meeting organize into a Republican ward club. The motion was carried.

On motion of Mr. Thompson, a committee of five, consisting of Meesrs. Thompson, Quaid, Basten, Ambrit, and Schulz, was appointed to mame permanent officers of the Club.

Mr. Basten stated that he had talked with many of the Germans of the ward, and they had expressed a willingness to join in the Reput-

many of the Germans of the ward, and they had expressed a willingness to join in the Republican movement.

Mr. Burmeister said things were mixed in the ward. The German papers had not published notices of the meeting, and consequently only a few people knew of the meeting, the ward being composed of foreign-born citizens.

Mr. Raffen thought that most of the Germans of the ward would support the Republican ticket if good men were placed on it.

Some further remarks were made by different gentlemen, after which the Committee on Organization reported as follows: A. W. Raffen, President; H. S. Mouritson, Vice-President; P. Kiolbassa, Secretary; Christian Schulz, Treasurer.

urer.
The following were then elected members of the Executive Committee: Capt. Ambrit, Joseph Gilmeister, P. Kiolbassa, James Malone, ex-Ald. Eckert, E. Sanders, Barynski, C. Schulz, A. Dell' Captro Levising.

G. Rolf, George Levering.

Col. Raffen. Mr. Peterson, and Mr. Geraghty were appointed a committee to select names suitable for delegates to the Republican Convention. They reported the following: Christopher Schulz, Thomas Ambrit, Peter Kiolbassa, A. W. Raffen, Andrew Quaid, Edward Thompson, Julius Peterson. ins Peterson.

The meeting then adjourned until this evening at the same place. THE SIXTEENTH WARD.

A joint meeting of the East and West End Re-publican Clubs of the Sixteenth Ward was held last evening at the corner of Larrabee and Cen-

last evening at the corner of Larrabee and Centre streets, Charles Greiner in the chair.

The Executive Committee reported the following resolution, which was adopted:

WHERMAS, It has become known that the Republicans of the Sixteenth Ward have not had a fair representation in the Central Committee during the present campaign, and it is our sentiment that we should have some good, reliable, and carnest man to fill the duties of such position; now, we, the Executive Committee of the Sixteenth Ward Republican Club, have resolved, by motion made and carried, to present the name of Capt. P. M. Byan at the next regularly called meeting.

Cast. Exam moved that the Executive Commit.

present the name of Capt. P. M. Byan at the next regnlarly called meeting.

Capt. Byan moved that the Executive Committee be instructed to make up a delegate ticket
for the Convention, to be presented for election
to the primary meeting Monday.

Mr. A. Patch moved as an amendment that
five new names be added to the Executive Committee, making eleven in all.

These two motions created a lively discussion.
It was evident that some of those present suspected that the existing Executive Committee
was a ring intending to nominate its own delegation.

to any ring action of the Executive Committee.

Capt. Ryan, to quiet the opposition, moved as an amendment that the Executive Committee report the delegate ticket to the present meeting, instead of naming them at a future time, and without the approval of the citizens of the

### TUESDAY'S ELECTIONS. · OHIO.

THE RESULT OFFICIALLY STATED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Columbus, O., Oct. 15.—The last hope of the Ohio Democracy for a share in Gubernatoral honors is gone. They have lost their Governor, their State ticket, the House, the Senate, and even their cherished Collector of dog-tax, whereby they proposed to make the bloated possessor of many cauines contribute to the pubic coffers. To-day returns came in from the entire State, and now Hayes' majority, counting in fraudu-lent Democratic Wood County, is 4,753. To the

intense surprise of the Democrats, John E. Bell, for State Senator from Hamilton County, was beaten. This gives the Republicans a clear majority in the Senate of three. One Republimajority in the senate of three. One Republican Senator, from the Toledo District, was beaton by the Wood County fraudulent vote, and he will of course, contest, and, beyond doubt, be allowed a seat, and that will give a majority of four in the Senate. The lower branch of the Lagislating Senate.

lowed a seat, and that will give a majority of four in the Senate. The lower branch of the Legislature goes Republican positively by eighteen majority.

The Republican State ticket under the Governship falls far below the head of the ticket, owing to the opposition of the liquor prohibitionsits in Central and Southern Ohio, they having a ticket of their own. There are also in the Ohio constituency about 2,500 anti-secret society people, who voted against one or two candidates on the State ticket, and materially changed their chances of election. But all was vanity, and the whole ticket goes through.

The Deplated Chiefs.

Gov. Allen has not been heard of since Tuesday. He is not a candidate for the Presidency. He will not stump Pennsylvania for "the people's money." Ewing has retired for the present from politics. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, has gone home to warble more money. Trevelick has gone to the Pennsylvania coal mines to tell them about iron-beeled Capital grinding the neck of down-trodden Laber. George H. Pendleton has withdrawa to the shades of Clifton, and awaits the will of the people. Dan Voorhees has gone back to Indiana, softly murmuring, "Give us more money," and Cassius M. Clay will probably remain in Kentucky the remainder of the season and attend to raising blooded stallions. Thurman, who stack to gold,

blooded stallions. Thurman, who stuck to gold, is now leader of the Onio Democracy and the is now leader of the Onio Democracy and the Cincinnati Enquirer is not the latter's organ, This is exceedingly sad.

THE HOWL OF LAVISH PECUNIARY EXPENDITURE. John G. Thompson, the Democratic Committe manager, to-day telegraphed the Pennsylvania Democratic Committe a reiteration of the charges against the Republicans of Ohio. The Republican State Committee telegraphs as follows:

lows:

To the Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania; John G. Thompson sees fit to reiterate the charge of a lavish expenditure of money, etc., fraudulent votes, etc., sgainst the Republican party of Ohio. To the people who understand John G. Thompson's peculiar tactics of managing a political campaign no denial is necessary. But to the people who do not know him, nothing further is necessary than reference to the contemplated frauds in Wood County.

(Signed)

Chairman Republican Committee.

Chairman Republican Committee.

ON TO PENNSTLVANIA.

A majority of the Republican crators have gone to Pennsylvania, and the nation now turns her eyes to the struggle in that State. Gov. R. B. Hayes said to-day: "It is the duty of the Republican party to march on to victory in Pennsylvania, and extirnate all signs of this dangerous theory of infation and cheap money." Morton will make six speeches in that State, and Woodford will be there.

Special Dispatch to The Creacuse Tribune.

COLUMBUS. O., Oct. 15.—Full returns on the Legislature give the Republicans the House by 12 majority, and the Senate by 3. Hayes' raajority is 4.803, though official returns will, perhaps, reduce that somewhat. The most astounding developments are being made in the Wood County frauds, and affairs in one or two other counties that care phonoment.

of the Executive Committee.

THE FIFTEENTH WARD,
A meeting of the Republicans of the Fifteenth
Wand was held last evening at 204 Rucker street.

Dr. A. W. Raffen was elected Chairman, and Pe
Columbus, O., Oct. 15.—Returns have been

\*\*Columbus, O., Oct. 15.—Returns have been received from all the counties of the State, which are considered as correct as can be obtained until the official returns are received by the Secretary of State. These show Hayes' majority in the State to be 4,753. The official returns may vary this count by 300 either way.

The Republicans have a majority of 17 in the House of Representatives, and 3 majority certainly, and possibly 4 majority, in the Senate. All the balance of the Republican State ticket is probably elected, but the official returns must decide their respective majorities. The interest in the election has remained at fever heat until the returns from Wood County to-day settled the political complexion of the Senate?

\*\*Wood County\*\*

Toledo, O., Oct. 15.—A special to the Blade says Wood County gives Hayes 469 majority; also that both the Republican candidates for Senator are elected, and that the returns from the entire county show 220 majority in favor of Percentage as the content of the Senator are elected, and that the returns from the entire county show 220 majority in favor of Percentages as the content of the Senator are selected, and that the returns from the entire county show 220 majority in favor of Percentages as the content of the senator of the senator

DUBUQUE COUNTY.

Special Disp aich to The Chicago Tribune. DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 15.—Corrected returns from all townships of this county make a change in the legislative ticket, defeating Trick, Re-publican, and electing Crawford, Democrat, making two Democrats and one Republican. Johnson and Crawford, Democrats, and J. K.

Johnson and Carves, Republican.
Delaware County returns are all in and give
the Republican State ticket 640 majority, at in-

OTHER POLITICAL MATTERS. THE WISCONSIN CAMPAIGN.

CHARGES AGAINST GOV. TAYLOR.

Special Departs to The Cheego Tribuse.

Madison, Wis., Oct. 15.—Another chapter in the Cottage Grove bounty business, most humilisting to Gov. Taylor, is published to night in the sting to Gov. Taylor, is published to night in the shape of a letter from Col. Farr, now in Iowa, in refutation of the attempts to blacken him as a thief and liar. He publishes an interview with Gov. Taylor, when the latter returned home after Carter's publication of the story he had been told by Farr, that Taylor, acting as Supervisor of Cottage Grove, to fill its quota, had cheated his town, and soldiers from other towns credited thereto, by taying them less than the town bounty of \$200, and burning its receipts for filling the same. He says Taylor sent for him out of church in

report the delegate licket to the present meeting in the delegate licket of the ward. Lost.

August Arnold moved that the Chairman appoint a committee of five, who should report to the meeting at once the delegate licket. Carried with loud cheers.

The Chair appointed Capt. Ryan, Otto Hartung, Peter Regitz, Robert Reed, and Albert Patch.

The Committee retired, and, during its absence, speeches were made amid a great uprouf by Messrs. Shipman, Phelps, and Arnold against A. C. Hesing.

The Committee reappeared and reported the following names as delegates: Capt. P. M. Ryan, Peter Regitz, W. N. Phelps, Robert J. Reed.

E. Shipman, and Joseph Schuster. The report was adopted.

Some more speeches were made, and the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Executive Committee.

TUESDAY'S ELECTIONS.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN THE OLD BAY STATE. Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune. Springfield, Mass., Oct. 11.—The Massacht set's voters, this fall, have certainly a wide enough field to choose their Governor from: Rice, the Republican nominee; Gaston, the Democratic; Baker, the Prohibition; and Phillips, the Labor-Reform. Gaston's renomination was so evidently the only thing the Democrats could do that not the slightest opposition to was made. The selection of Gen. Bartlett for Lieutenant-Governor came harder, and it required the best efforts of the wise heads of the party, who saw clearly the necessity of liberalizing and elevating the ticket. Gen. Bartlett is understood to have declined the nomination when tendered him informally before the Convention met; and

HIS FORMAL DECLINATION which was not made public until this morning, has been generally anticipated. The course the Democrats will take in this exigency is not yet apparent. Bartlett was their strong hold with the soldier-element, and with the Lib-eral Republicans as well. Losing him, they have lost the popular part of their ticket. Without reference to his political views, he has ample personal reasons for declining. His gallant ser-vice in the army—which he entered as a Captain in the Twentieth Massachusetts, and left as Brevet Major-General, having gone through the whole War-left him with a body shattered and enfeebled. After losing a leg at Yorktown, he was wounded before Port Hudson, and again in the Wilderness. He is interested in large iron-works at Richmond, Va., and West Stockbridge, Mass., beside being connected with a Massachusetts paper company. It is generally believed, and with reason, that he would have consented to run on a ticket headed by Charles Francis Adams. To fill the vacancy

leaders. It really CANNOT BE FILLED. There is no man in the western part of the State -to which the place belongs by the fixed rule of locality—who has anything like the popularity of Gen. Bartiett. There are plenty of men of more or less local prominence, who might be taken; but no one who will strengthen the ticket. It is not improbable, therefore, that the vacancy will be only nominally filled; and

thus caused will be a puzzle to the Democrati

the vacancy will be only nominally filled; and that the bulk of the Democratic vote will be thrown for Gaston and Knight,—the latter being the present Lieutenant-Governor, who was chosen on the Republican ticket, last year, though Talbot, the head of the ticket, was defeated. Should this be done, Mr. Knight will be abletto boast of a larger vote than any Lieutenant-Governor has had for years.

The noticeable feature in the Convention which nominated Rice was the

STRENGTH DEVELOPED BY ADAMS.

Nobody had counted on such a showing. His sauguine friends, even, had not expected over 200 votes at the outside; and had supposed that, after the first probability of his nomination, his supporters would go over to one or the other leading candidates. But, to the surprise of every one, they didn't yield a bit; and, on the final ballot, he had 13 more votes than he started with. Then, when the fight was over and Rice declared the nomines, they gracefully gave up to the will of the majority, and pledged their support to the candidate. It isn't safe, however, to reckon that the adherents of Adams will work with any great enthusiasm for Rice. And, indeed, rumors are affoat that

siasm for Rice. And, indeed, runners, that

AN ADAMS TICKET WILL RE IN THE FIELD,—
of course as an independent movement.—and, as hinted above, Bartlett's name may be under that of the Quincy statesman. Adams and Bartlett would poll quite a considerable vote,—not enough to elect them, but sufficient to seriously affect, if not wholly destroy, the majority the Rice men are counting on.

The Prohibition Convention, engineered by

The Prohibition Convention, engineered by Dr. A. A. Miner and a few other temperance men of the most radical stripe, nominated John J. Baker, of Beverly, for Governor, but agreed that the Republican State ticket, with the exception of Governor, should be supported. This shows that the Prohibitionists are Republicans, and whatever votes Baker may get will detract so much from Rice, and better the prospect of Gaston's election. Last year, the Prohibitionists succeeded in getting control of the Republican Convention, and forcing the nomination of Talbot,—to the detriment of the party, as it proved. Now, the large majority of the temperance-men accept the situation, and will theory them Strength for the Republican CANDIDATE,

in the election has remained at fever heat until
the returns from Wood County to-day settled
the political complete in of the Senate?

WOOD COUNTY.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 15.—A special to the Blade
says Wood County gives Hayes 469 majorily;
also that both the Republican candidates for
Senator are elected, and that the returns from
the entire county show 220 majority in favor of
Perrysburg as the county-seat.

A CARD FROM TROMPSON.

The following decisive dispatch has been published by the Hon. John G. Thompson, in respoose to the card of the Republican Committee;
The Hon. H. E. Wright. Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Penneyleana, Phitadelvini,
Pa.: I observe in the Press of to-day a card signed
by the Republican State Executive Committee, in
which I am charged with willful faisification when I
asserted that the Democratic vote is 20,000 larger trian
was cast for any man ever elected Governor of Osio.
Our defeat was the result of the most lavish
expenditure of money which ever characterized
a political contest, the colonization of franchline voters, and the introduction of the
false issue on the publics schools, which
the denial is marked by the same supterfuge that has
been practiced by the Republican Executive Committee
throughout the contest when it has appeared in
public, I will be observed that the demial is only
given to that jart of my dispatch which refers to the
frands perpetrated and the lavish expenditure of
money, and this is qualified by the contemptible use
that the Republican Streenitive Committee
is throughout the contest when it has appeared in
public, I will be observed that the demials is only
given to that jart of my dispatch, The Republican Securitive Committee
in the Republican Securitive Committee
in the Republican Securitive Committee
Chairman Executive Committee,

One of the State Conting the majority in the service of the fact that
the Republican Securitive Committee
in the Republican Securitive Committee
in the Republican Securitive Committee
in the Republican Securi

sult will be, cannot be predicted with any degree of certainty. There is a large number of voters, nominally Republican or Democratic, who haven't yet made up their minds how they will go. There's no relying on the old methods of computation. The man who voted the Democratic ticket last year is likely to vote the Republican this, and vice versa. The friends of Rice claim a plurality for him of 15,000 or 21,000; the backers of Gaston put their figures lower, from 5,000 to 10,000. Both parties

ARE EQUALLY CONFIDENT. There is really no issue upon which the voters can divide, and like or dislike of the men will away many. Much depends, too, upon the character of the local nominations. The side which makes these the most acceptable will stand the best change of electing its State ticket. The Probintion and Labor vote will not, in all probability, exceed 20,000, and may fall considerably below that.

### POLITICAL NOTES.

Poor Uncle William Allen! Gone to meet Methuselah !-- Springfield Republican, The new Constitution of Missouri will be sub mitted to a vote of the people on the 30th inst. The Cincinnati Times comes out for Hayes as the Republican candidate for the Presidency in

Allen's defeat is a blow at inflation. But Cary's defeat is the death of an irredeemable fraud.—Albany Journal.

One of the propositions rejected by the Alabama Constitutional Convention was that proposing a section exempting from poll-tax for life all maimed Confederate soldiers in the State. Gen. Ben Harrison, a grandson of President Harrison, is named as the coming man for the Republican nomination for Governor in Indiana

Republican nomination for Governor in Indians in the canvass perkyear. He is one of the leaders of the Indianapolis Bar, and is one of the most brilliant stump-orators in the West.

The Ohio State Journal has found out what's the matter: "Haines did it with his little speech. But for his services the Republican majority in Ohio might not have been more than half it turns out to be. The moment he engaged in the canvass for Allen, the election of Hayes was assured." was assured."

Results summed Jup by the Cinicanati Commercial:

Mr. Thurman is a good lawyer, and, when his Senatorial duties terminate, his business will be flourishing. Mr. Pendleton promises to become prominent
as a raffroad King. Mr. Allen has a surplus of physical vigor on which to retire to Fruit Hill, where he
can, in one commanding contemplation, take charge
of the firmament and the Scioto bottoms.

Died—At Cincinnati, Oct. 12, of Hayes fever, Rag Baby, only surviving child of Wash McLean, aged 3.65 years. Friends in Pennsylvania will please accept this intimation.

aged 3.50 years. Frieurs in the state of the please accept this intimation.

We had a wee Rag Baby once,
It was its parents' pride,
But Hard Money sinck in its throat,
And it choked, and kicked, and died.

Gone to meet the little jacknass.

New York World.

The Baltimore American appears to have been holding an inquest on the rag-baby, and returns this verdict:

Notwithstanding the defeat of Gov. Allen and Gen.
Cary, we must continue to regard the inflation of the currency as an essential element in politics, which cannot be eliminated by the result of a single election. The friends of hard money have won a victory, but they are just entering on the campaign. Many battles must be fought and won before inflation can be called a "dead issue." The "rag-baby" will yet show remarkable signs of life in Pennsylvania, in Indiana, and in all the Southern States, Maryland scarcely excepted.

and in all the Southern States, staryand scarcely excepted.

The triumph of hopesty in Ohio is accepted by the New York Tribure as a "curt, sharp, decisive contradiction of the libel upon the people which managing politicians have been thinking, and putting into acts within a few years past, but which only Mr. Benjamin F. Butler has formulated in expression, that men never oppose a political policy that puts a dollar in their pockets; in other words, that, if you can only convince the public that your policy has money in it, no matter how crooked or dishonest it may be, it will go."

it may be, it will go."

Of the Pernsylvania canvass the Philadelphia Times predicts;
The currency question will not be perceptibly felt in the contest. Indeed, it will not be urged at all in the sense that it was pressed in Ohio. The financial issue will enter largely into the campaign, but the position assumed by Gov. Curtin and Mr. Cymer in Ohio will be the accepted position of the party in this State. They restisted forced resumption until our industry has been quickened, and urged a sound and uniform currency that could not be controlled by the caprices of power, and would meet the varying necessities of business.

Concerning dialogalty in South Carolina tha

Concerning disloyalty in South Carolina, the Charlesson News and Courier savs: Charleston Neues and Courier save:

We do not pretend to say that anybody in Charleston is enthusiastic or fanatical in his devotion to the American fiag or the United States Government; but there is, throughout the city and State, a cheertul obedience to the idea, and a quiet, earnest, deep-seated and earnest loyalty to the Government of the United States, not a loyalty which deals in "gush" and wants public office as a reward, but a loyalty which recognizes the United States Government as the only Government we can have, seeks by constitutional and peaceful agencies alone the reforms we need.

The New York Herald thus punctures the verse.

The New York Herald thus punctures the pre-

would poil outs a considerable vita—one of affort in or whelly destroy, the majority the Robert of the control of the control

RELIGIOUS.

Closing Proceedings of the Wisconsin Methodist Conference.

Meeting in the Interest of Mission Work at Baraboo, Wis.

Great Revival Movement at Polo, Ill.

WISCONSIN METHODIST CONFERENCE.
Special Dispatch to The Chacage Tribune.
RACINE, Wis., Oct. 15.—On the morning of.
Oct. 13 the Wisconsin Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met in this city. After
the sacrament of the Lord's Supper about 100
ministers answered to their names. Bishop J.
W. Wiley is the President of the Conference, and
H. Coleman Secretary. The usual Committee
were appointed, after which the Presiding Elders

were appointed, after which the Presiding Elders of Milwaukes, Appleton, and the Norwegian districts gave an account of their respective charges and their characters. With the characters of the preachers in their district was passed in review the case of G. M. Craig, accused of the crime of larceny of books, which was given into the bands of a Commission of fitteen for trial. The Bev. William Taylor, formerly of the Californian Conference, deeply interested the congregation which was assembled in the beautiful church with his nuique yet powerful mode of presenting the Googel.

On morning of the 14th, after the usual religious services, the examination of the characters of effective Elders was concinded, together with the representation of the Janeaville. Fond on Lac, and Wanpaca districts, by the Presiding Elders. The names of the superannuated and superpassed the subject of education, and an oldress was given by the Rev. A. G. Higgs. The evening was occupied by Chaplain McCabe with the characteristic presentation of the Charch Engine Society. He wisted, among other things, that he listhodist Episcopal Church has built to Morning the name of the charch Engine Society. He wisted, among other things, that he listhodists Episcopal Church has been properly the one as Sal Lake, capable of seating, 1,000 people. Proceeding with the house of the Conference, the names of several Wisconstitution of the Conference, and an instonaires were passed. R. P. Landidates for admission into full membership. These were called forward and fathfully and except the property represented, their characters were passed. R. P. Landidates for admission into full membership. These were called forward and fathfully and except property and the conference. The mission into full membership. These were called forward and fathfully and except property and the conference of the conference

Brooklyn is to have the first revival work of Meesrs. Moody and Sankey in America. The Committee, consisting of the Rev. Drs. Cuyler and Bndington, Mr. Talmage, and Maj. B. R. Corwin, appointed to confer with the Philadelphia Tuesday afternoon. They argued earnest-ly and forcibly that the best interests of all demanded that the revivalists should begin the national ravivals in the Recoklyn. The City of Churches was represented as in great need of a spiritual outpouring. The Philadelphians were not wholly prepared for the meetings either, but hoped to be by the Sist inst. They did not like the idea of giving up Mr. Moody after he had promised to begin in the City of Churches. After considerable persuasion the Pennsylvania Committee yielded, upon two conditions.—first, that Mr. Moody was to begin his work win Brooklyn on the 24th of October instead of the Sist; second, that the revivalists begin their labors in Philadelphia on the 23th of November. Mr. Moody was acquainted by telegraph of the disposition made of him at Philadelphia, and yesterday the following dispatch was received by one of the Brooklyn Committee of Arrangements:

Northfull, Mass., Oct. 13, 1875.—I will begin work in your city Oct. 24, 1875, God willing.

The work of fitting up the Rink will be continued immediately. About \$5,000 or \$6,000 or \$100 has already been subscribed. The seating capacity of the Rink is for 6,000 or 7,000 persons. The galleries and aisles will be carpeted, chairs will be used for seats, and the building will be warmed thoroughly with stoves. Six different denominations are represented in the tevival work, and the Protestant churches in Brooklyn, with searcely an exception, are aiding the movement.

WISCONSIN PRESEYTERIANS.

Special Depatch to the Chicago Tribuna.

Baraboo, Wis., Oct. 15.—The Syned of Wisconsin. now in session here, met to-night at the Prebyterian Church in a grand, rallying missionary meeting in the interest; especially, of the Women's Board of Missions. Miss Veoder, of Milwankee, read a statistical reco Brooklyn is to have the first revival work of Messrs. Moody and Sankey in America. The Committee, consisting of the Rev. Drs. Cuyler

or and enthusiastic.

OREAT REVIVAL IN POLO. ILL.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna.

Poto, Ill., Oct. 14.—Many old and young are turning to Christ. The Rev. H. W. Brown, orangelist, of the Bapist denomination, is aiding the pastor in the meetings. Members of all the churches in the city come in and work with us in such a way that you cannot tell one from another. The stores and shops all close up at the bour of meeting. The Rev. Mr. Brown is an able expounder of the truth, and the great power of God is upon him. This is his first

meeting since his return from Europe, where he speat some time laboring with Moody and Sankey. The church or community is very fortunate that receives his services, and so numerous are his calls that he is unable to respond to half of them, though he only etsys a few days in a place.

P. P. Surnay,

Pastor Papties Church, Polo, Ill.

P. S.—Miss El a Williams. of Freecort, Ill., leads the singing, and performs on the organ with great acceptance, and has the warm thanks of the hundreds that are delighted with her music.

P. P. S.

NEWTON, Is., Oct. 15.—The State Conv. NEWTON, I.a., Oct. 15.—The State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of Iowa assembled in this city this afternoon. Delegates and visitors were present from Dubuque. Davenport, Keckuk, Grinnell, Blarstown, Cedar Rapids, Vinton, and Marengo, comprising many of the most eminent Christian workers of the State. Edward Bussell, of Davenport, presided. Robert Wendensall, of Chicago, delivered an address upon "The Work of the Holy Spirit." Prof. Bunn, of Vinton, leads the musical exercises. Reports from the Associations were presented by the delegates. The evening meeting was thronging with citizens of Newton. Boswell Foster, of this city, delivered an address of welcome, and the choir of St. Stephen's Church furnished appropriate music. The great feature of the night session was the address of R. H. Gilmour, Esq., of Cedar Rapids, upon "Christian Works." Delegates from other cities are arriving by the midnight trains.

THE OHIO SWEDENBORGIANS.
CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 15.—The Ohio Association of the New Jerusalem Church convened this morning, at the Temple, corner of Fourth and John streets, composed of delegates from the churches in Ohio and Indiana. Its objects are to provide for a more complete organization of the Church, its ministry, etc.

### A SUDDEN CURE.

John Randolph's Remedy for Laxi-

A SUDDEN CURE.

John Bandolph's Remedy for Laxibases.

Co-operative Sense.

It is well known that Mr. Randolph owned more than 800 slaves, and was exceedingly lenicate toward them; he would not allow his overseers to treat them with any degree of harshness; they were eye-servanis, and would only work when closely watched, or when Mr. Randolph was at home, from their love for him and fear of his anger.

Once when his public duties kept him from home most of the time for several years, his negroes became idle and worthless, and not half crops were raised, the carts and wagons, and all the farming utensils were left in the fields, and without shelter went to ruin; the fences were down or dilapidated, and the cattle and stock of every kind were much crippled up by the negroes in their efforts to chase them out of the fields. More than half of the negroes were "playing possum," that is, pretending to be sick, in order to avoid work.

While things were in this condition, Mr. Randolph came home from Washington to spend the Christmas holidays. Looking over his plantation accounts with his overseer, he discovered that his plantation was not only not self-sustaining, but actually bringing him in debt. After a thorough examination of everything on the plantation, he saw at once what was the matter, and that his rigid instructions to his overseer to be lanient to the negroes had been the cause of the trouble, and they would not work unless under fear of punishment, and he determined upon a plan for correction.

The slaves in old Virginia, and all the South, had always a week's holiday from Christmas to New Year, and these days were days of general jubiles and jollincation. Egg-nog was kept at the big house or mansion for everybody and all hands; there was a terrible elaughter among the negroes' pet pigs and fais poultry, and many a posum caught week's holiday from Christmas to New Year, and these days were days of general jubiles and jollincation. Egg-nog was kept at the big house or mansion for everybody and all hands; th

and humond they were Orders were shallows, listzards, reprise, cradies, harmans and east humber of the property of the control of the contr

but this lesson was enficient. The e were filled up without occupants, a gross want to work with a will.

TALKED HIMSELP TO DEATH The Pull-back Bresses, Such for Him.

Danbury News.

He got off the morning train and meandered up into the city, front of a fine-looking resident rest. He opened the gate, wa door, and pulled the bell. In a proposed of the company of the

"What do you mean, eir?" of

will thus facilitate your movements re-

"only \$1! You place it under your stirs of way (illustrating with his cost tail), and way (illustrating with his cost tail), and wyou desire to sit down pull the right hander which you can have come out in your pocket a lo! down you gently float until you reach the invention by pulling this string. Put the invention by pulling this string, put to foot on the spring, and you'll find yourse in carriage in an instant."

The lady called her husband to see the minvention, and the agent explained in wome to him. As the husband's oye fell more to him. As the husband's oye fell more agent, a wicked thought flashed through brain, and he determined to be reverged. "This is a new invention," began the are "to enable ladies to draw back there has much tighter than at present, and at same time, allow them to sit down. It is cat the high-fangled, drawback and account gether, new modus operandi. Ladies as I a labor-saving benefactor, that I am ac event

"Wait!" shouted the husband, "please

The nussand sent to the invention.

"This is a new unparelleled, upright logic." This is a new unparelleled, upright logic.

"This is a new unparelleled, upright logic."

a flop-over and stand-you-up magical, trage two strings to the right and one in the em-invention, for pulling back your skirts," as a went on for naif an hour, during which time is went on for half an hour, during which thusband slipped over to the next house duced the inmates to come over and hagent talk. He returnd with six women children, just as the agent was winding the fourth time. Escorting one person it room at a time, he had the agent tell about the "invention." He stationed boy out in the hall, with a lead persil windrough to make a mark on the wall was

night. As the sun disappeared behind the Wain horizon, the agent began to show signs of hips but the husband was as fresh as ever. Emminutes to 12 o'clock, the agent, who had seempleted his yarn for the two hundred sale teenth tume, tooked up and gasped. A gast water was thrown in his face, and the hunse told the boy to run in half a dozen more period for he thought he could finish the agent some And burned they were. Orders were then given to have all the wagoos, carts, slides, lizzards, soythes, cradies, harness and gear brought up, and after due inspection the next morning a large bondire was made of all those rejected, and immediate orders issued to have all the sheet.

THE COL

Another Letter-Ca \_The Mills L

lecord of Judgments Bankruptcy

The Suprem Three more indictments the United States Gr

the business of retail liquiturer of leaf tobacco with Two indictments were Peter Habel. One indictm three letters from the bras West Side, one letter direc & Co., from Sylvester, the letter directed to the A signed by Thomas But indictment charged that Pet carrier, embenzied a letter well and directed to B. H. B. taining a 50-cent note. Al signed by J. G. Griffith; a Peter Ludwig and directed om day to day. Weld

the United States Circuit Salance Aug. 1...

Total receipts.

Expended on pay-roli for Augusta, vices of Receiver, etc......

Earths.

Lincoln and the pay-role of the control of the cont The case of Maria E. M

The case of Maria E. Me was continued yesterday but the proceedings were no character as to be of the midset sense of sational. The foremon in showing by a number of Mills reputation was not of character which might be determon about twenty wis showing that the planning all that was good, uprit Having by this means n a state bordering on idiocy, undertook to plunge the twitten deep into the guif of im up. Their efforts were not afternoon, and the final this morning, after which it up to determine on which is THE REMEXORY ment for the piantiff yease case of Frederick Retikop Northwestern Railway Com up occupied about was an able efforct, however, endure of the opposities counsel, as

not, however, endured of the opposing counsel, rather personal remarks when do for which ahe was or Judge. The jury retired at to a late hour last eight had

J. J. Walworth and Fred Bros. Manufacturing Come Bros. Manufacturing Co BANKRUPT Edward Rose was appo

Thompson.
Thompson.
Thomas Buckley, the Assibsurance Company, filed a
bestile the judgments aga
state. An order was according him to receive of Abbi ang nim to receive of Abbi-bratris, the sum of \$1,500 ands of the Company again lacalister, decassed. The A-bred, on receipt of the mo-jdgment of the United-St atered May 27, 18.6, agains and release the transit-deed o-test 5 feet of 40, in Block 1, les' Subdivision of S. E. M.

Frederick W. Krause is than Haight, and Samue The Merchants National fattachment against Benja kover \$17,671.70 due of Sta. John Rose and William Stanss H. C. McNeill, Ira 1 4 M. Hansbrough, and F. 2 amechanic's lien to the bis 3 and 7, Block 5, of Mc

pescherger & Breakey sne et \$1,000.
Luther Buxton brought st han H. Eggert and Albers latherine Lainssey began sinet John Gillen, laying ispasio Graves began an 1000 damages against the litroad Company.
Iaria Neiderhoefer broughts A. W. Schaefer and tover some furniture value. D. Cox, for the use of viercantile Insurance 1000.

Caracter Company.

In the company of the company of

THE CALL NO TOOK GARY—17, 20 to 22 to 42, inclusive. how MOORE—17, 19, 21. how MOORE—17, 19, 21. how ROOKES—Set cases at Nos. 71 to 85, inclusive the BOOTH—22, 28, 28, 400 Mer. 

AILROAD LIABILIT ALROAD LIABILITIES DECIRION OF THE IOWA.

POST COPPERATION OF THE IOWA.

MOINTE, Is., Oct. 12.—
Inst decided a case of recorporations in Iows, as and which goes beyond the reasing the its billities.

The Court very truly in to be seen whether its lare, in the status no

1973, a westward pass linkes & St. Paul Raim pages along the trace one open prairie about red the tence surround an Rodemacher, in Proc. d. Hought an action is the and recovered \$125.

In the Supreme Court antionally of the law

sufficient. The compty grave INSELF TO DEATH

agent explained its working husband's eye fell upon husband's eye fell upon husband's eye fell woon husband's eye fell woon husband's eye fell upon hu at present, and, at the at present, and, at the at o sit down. It is called drawback and squeeze to drawback and squeeze to and it. Ladies say I at

to the boy and once to himself, bed, he was so far exhausted sit up, stole across the features of said; so the for this moment, and he had been to death by agents, came along a sindled me ostoon a terrible oath I would be next man that attempted to, then that I have induced have listened to your elothst I might turn your one up. You 'have talked yourself eaven, I have succeeded in my live but a few moments longing I pray you to repeat again ory."

enumoned, an inquest bell a verdict that the deceased of too much circumlocation of contributed their fees to the d a diploma to be awarded him the good he had done the

ENTS, BEWARE.

keys Are Captured.

bys caught? The ape family
heir vices are human. The
l. In Darfour and Senor, the
mented beer, of which the
nately foud. Aware of this
the paits of the forest fre
nkeys, and set on the groun
the enticing liquor. As soot
and tastes it, he utters low
soon attract his comrades
ins, and then in a short time
see of intoxication. Then the

ewspaper Carriers, one in San Francisco, in the ton man in this town is where it's wanted. Up are it's a little French, woman out in a cage from her page ge above the cage, and the his beak. She can't read and when I sling the pager he me sling it around so lively once, and that was one four if appear in appear in appear in appear in the condition of the shaw, that ain't nowher, and it's two stories his his town in a suppose I didn't may be a man who a new years. Got the rheumanised in one of the humanised in one of the humanised in one of the humanised in one of the minutes in three dark snorming. It takes come mighty free it takes some mighty free to the foot of the bed he stopped the pager in the state of the state of the pager in the state of th

ins, and then in a short these of intorication. Then the few who came too late is, The drinkers are too fate is, The drinkers are too fate is, The drinkers are too fate is, the negroes, but apparently in species of their own genius some up, and these begin in with mandlin kisses. When by the hand to lead him only will cling to the one whe and endeavor to go on and, at him, and so on until he ering line of ten or a dose then finally brought to the securely caged and gradually for two or three days a mean them by degrees to their sale.

as decided a case of importance to railorporations in Iows, and to property-holdd which goes beyond all former decisions
reasing the liabilities of railroad corporaThe Court very truly remarks, that it reto be seen whether the policy of the Legin the statute under consideration, is

THE COURTS nother Letter-Carrier Indicted \_The Mills Libel Case.

word of Judgments and New Suits Bankruptcy Matters. The Supreme Court

CHICAGO. indictments were found yesterds; inited States Grand Jury. One was

as Bernard Rold charged with carrying on sainess of retail liquor dealer and manufac-of leaf tobacco without payment of the at tax or license. Rold was admitted to in the sum of \$500 from day to day. indictments were also found against label. One indictment was for stealing tters from the branch Post-Office on the ide, one letter directed to B. H. Burton am Sylvester, the second directed to the and signed by E. R. Chamberlain, coning a \$1 greenback, and the third directed to the Matrimonial Bazaar, by Thomas Butler. The second est charged that Peter Habel, as letter-embezzied a letter signed by H. Bidand directed to B. H. Burton, Chicago, conang a 50-cent note. Also a letter containing Reem note directed to E. H. Burton and ned by J. G. Griffith; a third letter signed by

milwig and directed to the American In-Company at Nos. 482 and 484 West Mad-est, and a fourth letter to the same Comgoed by George Hetmert, containing \$3 pleaded not guilty on each indictment, as admitted to \$2,500 bail on each charge day to day. Welden J. Cobb and Halsey HI MOCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND & ST. LOUIS RAILnoad.

R. Ferry, the Receiver of the above-named

fled his monthly report for September in mand States Circuit Court. The following

.\$12,372.96 \$43,312,47

Total 184, 312.47

The case of Maria E. Mille vs. W. F. Storey ris continued yesterday before Judge Rogers, in the proceedings were not of such a startling arrater as to be considered even in he midest sense of the term sensices! The forencon was occupied in aboving by a number of witnesses that Mrs. Mille reputation was not of that high and select character which might be desired, and in the afternoon about twenty witnesses were busy in aboving that the planniff was a model off all that was good, upright, and witnoons. Having by this means reduced the jury to state bondering on idiocy, the learned counsel mistorior to plunge the twelve honest men and was deep into the gulf of imbeculity by summing m. Their efforts were not finished yesterday difference, and the final attempt will be made his norming, after which the jury will be locked up to determine on which side to give a verdict.

THE REMEMORY CASE.

the morning, after which side to give a verdict. The REMEAST CASE.

His Alta M. Hulett made her closing argument for the plaintiff yesterday morning in the ass of Frederick Rehkopf vs. The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company. Her summing up occupied about two hours, and was an able effort. She could not however, endure the sarcasms of the opposing counsel, and retorted in some rither personal remarks which were quite spicy, and for which she was called to order by the Judga. The judy retired at about 1 p. m., and up to a list hour last night had not agreed.

Mary A. Stevens night had not agreed.

Tirens.

Florence McCarthy and Arthur Ryerson were

Thomas Buckley, the Assignce of the Home bursace Company, filed a potition asking leave results the judgments against the Macalister state. An order was accordingly made authoring him to receive of Abbie Macalister, admin nation of the Company against the estate of John chief, the spin of \$1,500 m full of all decades of the Company against the estate of John achiet, decased. The Assignee was also oriered, on receipt of the money, to satisfy the jagment of the United States District Court, atred hig 27, 18.5, against the administrative, at release the trust-deed on Let 39, and the sat 5 feet of 40, in Block 1, of the Cansal Truster Schollenson of S. E. ½ of Sec. 17, 39, 14.

Fredrick W. Krause smed A. P. Williams, than Haight, and Samuel Binford for \$1,400. The Merchants' National Bank began a suit attachment against Benjamin F. Ehrmaon to note: \$17,671.70 due on three promissory less.

Can Rose and William Schell filed a petition mans H. C. McNeill, Ira Scott, E. L. Graves, M. Hausbrough, and F. M. Taylor, asking a sechanic's ien to the amount of \$5,000 on as an 17, Block 5, of McNeill's Addition to maston.

\$1,000.

In the Burton brought suit for \$1,500 against an H. Eggert and Albert Lamberton.

In the Burton brought suit for \$1,500 against an H. Eggert and Albert Lamberton.

In the Burton brought suit for treepase size John Gillen, laying damages at \$5,000.

In the Burton began an action in treepase for more damages against the Chicago & Alton iroad Company.

Iaria Neiderhoefer brought suit in repleving the Burton and Burton Burton and Burton Burt

THE CALL MONDAY.

DOI GARY-17, 20 to 22, 24 to 30, 32, 34 to to 42, inclusive.

DOS MOORE-17, 19, 21.

DOR ROORE-Set cases 313 and 25, and callos. 71 to 85, inclusive.

DOG BOOTS-22, 23, 23, 24, 35.

JUDONENTS.

JUDONENTS.

D STATES CINCULT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT

RAW et al. vs. W. R. Robbins, 24,961.08.

BLOS COURT—COURT—STONE—J. V. Farwell &

BLOS COURT—CONFISSION—J. V. Farwell &

BLOS COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT

BLOS COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT

blocks of stone, not sept together by coment of mortar of any kind, but made fast by an elaborator process of dove-tailing, the slabs being arranged in horizontal layers narrowing toward the end, overed by a huge head-piece carved an orn amental. charter is conferred. The Court holds:

That there is no implied contract between a state and a corporation that there shall be no change in the law existing at the time of the incorporation, which shall render the use of the franchise more burdensome or less increative, any more than there is between the State and an individual, that the laws existing at the time of the acquisition of property shall remain perpetually in force. It is true the senerally-received doctrine is, that, for a lawful and reasonably-careful use of property, the owner shall not be made answarable in damages. But this is simply a principle of the common law. It is not so wrought into the idea of property, nor is it so hedged about by the Constitution, that the Legislature may not change if. The right to enact the statute above considered is derived

In the Michigan Hard-Money Convention, a betroit, Oct. 14, a letter was read from Unite

common law. It B not so wrought into the idea of property, nor is it so hedged about by the Constitution, that the Legislature may not change if. The right to enact the statute above considered is derived under the police-power of the State. If the statue in question can be brought under the police-power of the State, its constitutionality will not be questioned. This police-power extends to the protection of the lives, limbs, neath, comfort, and quiet of all persons, and the protection of all property within the State.

The Constitution provided that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation. Yet the very law under which defendant is incorporated anthorizes the incorporation of railways, and the employment of a species of locomotion which, experience has proved, is very destructive to private property. The constitutional right to do so has never, as we are aware of, been questioned at the present day. If, then, the Legislature may suthorize to be put in force a power which, is rome instances and under some circumstances, will cause damage to private property, why may not the Legislature sloop rivate property, why may not the Legislature's shown and the person who employs the force shall be responsible for the damages which it occasions? The statute simply recognizes the doctrine that the use of the locomotive-engine is the employment of a dangerous force; that sometimes, notwithsianding the exercise of the highest care and diligence, it will emit sparks and cause destructive configrations; that, when this occurs, loss must fall upon one of two innocent parties; that heretofore that loss has been borne by the owners of the property injured, but hereafter it shall be borne by the owners of the property injured, but hereafter it shall be borne by the owners of the property of the Legislature may be experience alone can show. With these questions we have nothing to do, For us it is enough not to know that the statute contravence no constitutional provision, State or national; and

PROCEEDINGS TESTERDAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Trioune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 15.—The following are the upreme Court proceedings to-day: MOTIONS DECIDED.

383, Roth vs. Eppy; time extended ten days for the appellee to file briefs. ppelies to file pricis. 418. Knots vs. Hendrickson; a procedendo will issue forthwith.

107. McNab vs. Young et al.; time extended three days for the appellant to reply.

827. Selving vs. Glavin; damages will not be allowed.

lowed.

NEW MOTIONS.

127. Merrick vs. Merrick; motion to set the case for hearing next Tuesday, the 19th inst.

CALL OF THE DOCKET.

441. Bayley vs. Findlay; taken.

442. Hermann vs. Zinke; proviously disposed of.

443. Gray et al. vs. Boeticher; time extended to file briefs. whets.
444. Turner et al. vs. Jenkins, for usc. etc.; taren.
445. Templeton et al. vs. Horn; passed.
446. Suver vs. O'Reiley; taken.
447. Barilett et al. vs. Bisim; affirmed under the

ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT.

rule.

448. Curtiss vs. Baugh; taken.

449. Niles et al. vs. Harmon et al.; taken.

450. Oglesby Coal Company vs. Pasco et al.; taken.

451. Gage vs. Smita et al.; taken.

452. Gage vs. Smita et al.; taken.

453. Hayes vs. Lawver; taken.

454. Allen et al., impleaded, etc., vs. Deakman
taken.

455. Galt vs. The People ex rel., Rumsey; passed. 456. Bowen et al. vs. The People ex rel., Rumse 457. Anthony vs. The People ex rel., Miller; taken rith No. 2:8.
458. The Same vs. The Same; affirmed under the

499. Blake vs. Blake; affirmed under the rule, 490. Blake vs. The People; affirmed under the rule, ADJOURNERST.

The court adjourned to © o'clock to-morrow

Characteristics of the Servian People.

Letter in London Observer.

As to the people (the Servians) themselves, they are a tail, well-formed race, free, hardy, and active. They are brave, persevering, and hospitable, cunning and crafty in the pursuit of wealth, and fully appreciate the advantages of bankruptcy, with a previous transfer of their property to their wives and relations. This, however, is owing to the state of the law on the subject, which has been purposely left incomplete in this respect with a view to despoiling the common enemy, the furk, whom they hate with a most wholesome and wholesale natred, which they introduce on every possible occasion. For instance, when the citadel and Town of Belgrade were evacuated by the Turks, one of the Turkish stipulations was that the mesques and min-Characteristics of the Servian People. were evacuated by the Turks, one of the Turk-ish stipulations was that the mosques and min-arets should not be destroyed. This stipulation was observed by the Servans; but at the same time all possible means were adopted to hele them to fall lato decay. Houses adjoining, and thus protecting them from wind and weather, were pulled down, earth excavated close to the foundations and so on, till, at the present mo-ment, they are all crumbling away, objects of derision for the Servian youth, who fastifully do their small share towards accomplishing the

I.J. Walworth and Fred Brook sued Chapman derission for the Servian youth, who tasturing the Manufacturing Company for \$1,000.

BANKETPTCY ITEMS.

Edward Rose was appointed Assignee of Ole

Turk are kept alive by the traditions, legans. and stories of the socient glories of the Servian Empire under Dushaw, and, it must also be said, by their animosity to their no less hated neigh-bors, the Hungarians, whom at one time they even forsook to join the Turkish alliance, tuste bors, the Hungarians, whom at one time they even forsook to join the Turkish alliance, tueserous a strong vein of that sound common sense turough the Servian character that seems peculiar to agricultural populations everywhee. They like to see their way clear before them, and, having once done so, follow it with a dog ged pertinacity very different from the flash-in-the pan energy of the Latin races. Thus they set about with a will on the improvement of their roads; in every village there is a well-built school, an inn with first, second, and third-class accommodation, and a hospital destined for the cure of the large number of patients suffering from the effects of the diseases they accuse the Turks of having introduced into the country,—rather a dogmatical and problematical assertion, by the way.

Justice, apart from such vagaries as those above mentioned, and without reference to foreigners, is fairly administered, and their morshty—certainly their nonesty and freedom from tendency to theft and pilfering—are perhaps higher than that of most agricultural communities. They are excessively fond of music and poetry; the Prince's band at Beigrade would bear comparison with any other military band; and they are great admirers of natural beauty. But all their virtues are considerably dashed—for the foreigners at least—by their overweening conceit and national vanity, which fully equal the Spaniards.

A Gallant Fight with a Wild-Cat.

A Galiant Fight with a Wild-Cat.

William Lyell, a fancher living near Huffaker's, in Washoe County, had considerable of a tussile with a wild cat last Saturday morning. He was out hunting with a couple of dogs. When near the lower sud of his ranch, the dogs scared up the cat, which, being pressed hard, turned and stood suddenly at bay. One of the dogs, a shepherd, bounced into it at once, which action the "varmint" was wisting for, as she soon had him down and was bitting him eavagely. The other dog, attacking it from the rear, managed to put the cat on the defensive. At this juncture, the animal managed to disengage herself, and made a rush for Mr. Lyell, who had been unable to get a shot in for fear of killing his dogs. He received her with the butt-end of his gun, breaking it over her; but she, nothing daunted, evinced such a strong determination to force the battle that he was glad to leave the gun-barrel in her possession. Rallying his dogs for another onset, and grasping the stock of his gun, his sole weapon, he boldly advanced to where stood the cat, with gleaming eyes, seemingly emitting flashes of fire, her tail waving impatiently in the air, as if in defiance to him. Quick as a fissh the feline sprang at our hero, who, with intrepid courage, calmly a waited the coming event, and met her with a well-directed blow from his gun-barrel, which he had managed to regain, laying her dead at his feet. The cat, on being taken to the ranch, was found to weign 33 pounds, and measured 3 feet 4 inches from tip to tip.

The Troubles of a Heathen Delty.

Pail Mail Gazette.

Juggernaut seems to be in a bad way in India. owing to the dilapidation of his pageda at Pooree. An immease block of stone fell the other day from the central dome of the temple. It is fortunate that no one was killed, for the atone, it as stated, is 10 feet long, 5 broad, and 4 in depth, and belongs to the inner cornice of the temple. The damage is imperceptible to the eve, owing to the intense darkness in the interior of the edifice, but the fail of the atone is a serious matter for Juggernaut, for this reason; there is, it seems, a prophecy that when the first stone is unfastened the temple shall not stand. The repairs, it is estimated by the Oriaks, will take at least fourteen years to complete, and dering all his time no public worship or festival in Pooree is allowable. It is, however, not surprising that the temple is a little out of repair, for it was built by Rajah Anangabhuma Deva, of Orisaa, in the middle of the twelfth century, before the days of "scamping" contracts, and during the last 700 years not a trowel has been laid upon it for the purpose of repair. The dome is composed of immease

THE CULBENCY QUESTION.

Views of United States Senator Chris-tiancy and Ex-Gov. Blair, of Michi-gan.

Detroit, Oct. 14. a letter was read from United States Senator Christiancy, in which, among other things, he said:

I do not assert that it might not have done better, when the greenbasks were originally issued, to have mide them, or a certain amount of them, redeemable in bonds at a low rate of inserest, and these again convertible into greenbacks at the option of the holders. Nor do I them to say that this interconvertible plan might not even now be applied for a portion of our outstanding greenbacks, so far as it might be done consistently with their gradual withdrawal, and the diminution of their amount by actual rayment and cancellation. But to adopt this interconvertible system in connection with, and as a part of, the plan of expansion, and with the idea, which necessarily goes with it, of permanently dispensing with a pacie-payments, even of interest, or

and as a part of, the plan of expansion, and with the ides, which necessarily goes with it, of permanently dispensing with space-payments, even of interest, or "specie-basia" of cur circulation.—thus making on promise of the Government, known to be utterly base less when made, recisemable only in another promise of the same kind, with the expectation of making the business-community place confidence in and receive such a paper-currency for money, without rapid depreciation to the point of utter worthlessness.—this is simply an attempt to make one faisehood exactly balance another, with the expectation of making the public trust in both is true. It is like the attempt to produce perpetual motion, and reminds me of the affort of a vary learned gentleman I once knew who owned a mill-site upon a small stream, shop in the strength in the stream, in the stream, except on extraordinary freshets, did not furnish water enough to run his mill. He, therefore, for the best of reasons, went in for infision; and, as Providence refused to infiste the stream inflate itself, and furnish a self-adjusting power, by the aid of an overshot wheel, which, after the water was used in turning the wheel, should again take it my by means of a pump attached to the shart, and throw it back into the pond to run again over the wheel, and so on at infinitum. But it is hardly necessary to say he failed, and found—though he never understood the mystery—that action and reaction were equals, and the friction was to be overcome besides. The stream would not infate.

I knew size a highly-educated elergyman, who, having observed the hardships to which teams have to submit in drawing loaded wagons, and how much easier they were frawn without the weight of the loads, and that their weight rested upon the axie, in the kindness of his heart undertook to relieve the teams, and at the same time enable them to draw a

easier they were drawn without the weight of the loods, and that their weight resided upon the axie, in the kindness of his heart undertook to relieve the teams, and at the same time enable them to draw a much heavier load, to the great profit of the owners. His plan was to place upon each axie a fight air-box, filled with compressed air, and fitted with a piston-head, with a piston-rod extending upward, upon which the wasgon-oody. With all its load, would rest. The weight of the load, he reasoned, no longer rested upon the axie, but only the air-box, and the air was tight, and kept the weight of the load from the axie, Weil, he constructed his waxon with the air-boxes, and, hours

the wagon-body. with all its load, would rest. The weight of the load, he reasoned, no longer rested upon the axie, but only the air-box, and the air was tight, and kept the weight of the load from the axie. Well, he constructed his wagon with the air-boxes, and, more lucky than the mil-lowner, he succeeded in the infaition of his boxes with air-air, too, much more compressed than that generally used by the undationsts of our day, though it did not make half the noise. But, unfort mately, and much for the astonishment of the good clergyman, while his air-boxes would infate, the lead would not, and, in spite of the sir, the whole weigit of the load still insisted in working in some mysterious way through its air-boxe by just the weight of the air-boxes; hence the poor teams have had to plod along in the old way, drawing their loads as best they could, till the present day.

Both these were learned meu. Their theories were beautiful in the abstract, and would have been highly successful in practice but for one thing: the Aimighty, in creating the world and fashioning menkind, had adopted quite a different sheery or pan of the law by which "men and things" were to be governed. This was the sole obstacle to the success of their theories, and for this they were not responsible. Both these men, if living, would undoubtedly have been leading lights in the inflation world; but unfor unately they are in their graves. It is some consolation, however, to know they har's ieft some worthy representatives behind.

But for myself, believing the power of creating something or anything out of nothing is the prerogative of the Deity since, whanever I see a man, however talented he may be generally, engaged in such an attempt or in the restinon of perpetual notion, I am compelled to believe there is a screw loose somewhere, and that upon this particular subject he is usune; and theories,—and I have read great numbers of their speches and pampidels,—either they are insane upon this subject, or I am; and, if I am, it is some comfor

each other in purely notitions values, include we obtain who shut themselves up in the same room for a week, and both got rich, or funcied they had got rich, by trading and retrading jackets, with certain offers of boot-money each way, which neither ever intended to pay.

To bring this letter within a readable compass, I will

To bring this letter within a readable compass, I will say that I deem the views expressed by the present Secretary of the Treasury, in his last annual report, under the head of "Resumption," substantially sound and statesman-like. And, for the clearest and ablest exposition I have seen of the principles invoired, and of the failacies and absundines of the indition scheme in all its forms, I refer to the speech of the Hon, Carl Shunra et Cincinnai and his reply to the criticism of Mr. Wendell Phillips, in all of which I fully concur, and which I should valuily attempt to equal.

In conclusion, I will say that this question, so vital to the provperity of the people and the bonor and credit of the nation, is, in my opinion, one which should be treated as far above all partisan politics. And, for myself, I cannot forces any contingency in which I shall not be found cordially acting with all who are in favor of an early resumption of specie-payments, without any attempt at inflation, and as cordially against all who are against such a resumption.

I letter was also read from excelor Right from

which I shall not be found cordially acting with all who are in favor of an early resumption of special payments, without any attempt at inflation, and as cordially against all who are against such a resumption.

A lotter was also read from ex-Gov. Blair, from which we take the following:

The inflation classor will be short-lived. It is not possible that the precisal good sense of our people can be long misled by so empty a folly. There can be no monsy in the United States but gold and allver, and silver, and congress has no power over this subject except to 'coin mioney' and regulate the valor thereof. These things are sected by the Constitution itself.

The green lack was a device to borrow money, and is simply the promise of the United States to pay money. The device was defensible only on account of the great danger of the situation at that time. It was a case of extreme peril, in which the Government was acase of extreme peril, in which the Government was a case of extreme peril, in which the Government was acase of extreme peril, in which the Government was require to exercise the most extreme act of soversignty. The act which made the greenback a legal-tender in payment of debts confascated a large portion of the property of all the creditors without compensation, and give it to the debtors. And not this alone; they what also that the Government at the time.

The inflationists wish to repeat this despotic act in time of peace, and what again seize and appropriate the property of the creditors without compensation, and give it to the debtors. And not this alone; they wish also that the Government should in this way secape the fulliment of its own promise to pay the amount of the greenbacks to the holder, for it is evident that the issue of more irredesemble paper means the reputisation of the obligation to pay that already jound.

Is it worth while to reason with such people? They can the lessons of experience all behind them. The universal argument of all sound financial writers, that no safe currency c

PARTNER WANTED BY A GOOD BUSINESS mas of integrity whose "record is his reference," a partner with \$\frac{1}{2}\text{od}\$ in the grain commission business, now established in this city, and only needs more money to increase the same. Address for five days COMMISSION, care Louis Ligid & Co., 37 Washington-st., Chicago. DARTINE WANTED—I WANT AN ACTIVE INterset in some established grain or produce commission house. Can put in some money. Twenty years' business superiones and an extended acquaintance. In seplying rates amount of money needed, and give reform

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Washington-st.

TOR SALE-NIOR 19-STORY GOTHIC HOUSE, 7
TORS and barn, corner lot, Bollik, desirably location, northerest part of city, 94,000; want \$1,000 in plane, house and bugger durations, belance time. CEOS-BY, 77 Madiscot-st., Room 10.

TOR SALE-TAKE THIS IF YOU WANT A BIG bargain-Flournoy-st., sast of Lewitt, 6 feet, only \$1,700. H. OSBORN & SON, 138 LaSalie-st. POR SALE—IN FEET KRONTING TWO AVENUES between the boulevards, near Forty-inith-st, grore will arctange for house and lot on Walsath or Michia-ava, anisoumbered. Address C S. Tribune office. PAR-Avs. unincumbered. Address U.S. Fribuse omce.
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Front houses 72 and 73 Centre-av, 3 stories and basement. J. B. OORLIES, 359 West Van Buren-st. FOR SALE-NORTHWEST CORNER ASHLAND For sy, and Jackson-st. Finest corner on West Side for private residences or a block of eight houses. Inquires as 600 West Monrot-st.

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To Balle—on the bouses and lots on easy payments, in the beautiful suburb on the property of the GEO. R. CLARKE, Agont.

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rests. STORRS & WARE, N Washington-at. FOR SALE-FIVE ACRES, SITUATED NORTH.

West of city limits, which I will sell cheap; one-third
cash, balance on time. C 47, Tribuns office. POR SALE-AT \$188.23, HARD MONEY, PER LOT east of Grand Crossing, near Baltimore & Ohio depot Owner, Room 13, 189 Madison-et.

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186. Several houses on Wabashaw, for lots.
186. Several houses on Wabashaw, for lots.
186. Two houses on Grand Boulevard for part lots.
186. Beautiful home on Calennetaw; iot on North Side.
186. LEVI WING & CO., 37 Dearborn-st. TO EXCHANGE ONE OR MORE HOUNES AND I lots in the city for suburban houses and lots or according to the Subull. A BROWN, 188 Fifth-a according to EXCHANGE—A \$5,000 EQUITY IN WEST SIDE residence property lor farm or wild lands on C. & N. W. E. R. in lows. Fig. Tribune office. TO EXCHANGE—TWO HOUSES, WELL-RENTED, to feet frost, best South Side avenus, north of Twen-up-fifth-et. price, #30,000, incembrance #10,000; want clear lots, lands, or farm. S. E. Wallis, 189 Dearwort-st. DOID-18.

TO EXCHANGE - FACTORY CONTAINING ALL kinds of woodworking machinery, in country town mear Chicago, 87, 500; personal property, 87, 500, linseed oil machinery, 44, 600, for clear lands, farma, or subarban property, 88, 86, 86 (USON, Room 18, 18) LaSalie-st. TO EXCHANGE — FOR REAL PESTATE IN OR
I near city, large building class, in central location,
and two buildings rea at \$17.00 per annum on Clark
a. 44:100, or will sell cheap for each. B. A. ULRICH,
87 Dearborn st.

ST Dearborn-st.

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TO EXCHANGE—FOR REAL ESTATE IN Oct.
T mear city large paying hotel in Chicago, with 17 years I near city large paying hotel in Chicago, with he lease of buildings; all in good order; or will tract thirds interest. B. A. ULRICH, 87 Dearborn-st. thirds interest. B. A. ULRICH, W Dearbornest.

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Eastern makes, \$1: overy pair warranted. Paris Glove store, \$8 State-et., near cornier Washington-et.

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LOST SERVARD—A RED COW, ID TEARS of the reast to calves; she had a rope accound how here when she left my bouse, 100 Haisted st., light Monday.

DOST—LARGE LIVER AND WHITE POINTER dog; answers to the name of Ned: has collar, marked E. C. Walley, 579 West Adam-st. A liberal reward paid for his return to 186 Ashiand av.

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STRAYED—TWO RED COWS, ONE WITH A short tail, the other with a white epot on the side; the recovery rod and white, one with a star on forshead. The recovery rod and white, one with a star on forshead tails forested by the came will be liberally rewarded at 125 Fortstet-av., by John BRUSER. HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

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If in forward right leg, leather collar on. The finder
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Stand two cows, red anney will be liberally revaried to the side;
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MEAT-MARKET, WITH GOOD TRADE, WITH stock and fixtures, for sale. Present owner has othe business and cannot attend to it. Apoly at 758 State-st. business and cannot astend to it. Apoly at 728 State-et.

TO MILL MEN-WANTED, A PRACTICAL MAN

with Silk-90 to \$15.00 capital to take as interest in
every particular; located in Southeast silk first-class in
ever mill business unaurpassed, immense quantitles of the finest yellow pine timber, black wannut, oak,
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PARTIAL CATALOGUE OF THIS DAY'S SALE,
un of dark bay horses, 164 hands high, 8 years
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Leam, and warranted sound.

Cross-matched team, sorrel and black horses, 18% ham high, 8 and 9 years, sound kind in all harness, and fire month year. So want of use. Bay Lorse, 15% hands high, 7 years old, kind in all harness, and free trors vice. Has been used by a physician; will stand without hitching; is a good, free traveler, of great endurance, and sound.

2 jump-soat family carriages.

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I neckaway.

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All as good as new.

I sorrol crait-horse, 5 years old, sound; weighs 1,400 paneds, and a good, reliable work-horse.

Also, 3 sets of double-leam harners.

Black mare, 7 years old, sound, kind, and a gentle driver, is a traveler, fears nothing, and is a good family with these we shall sell a large assortment of other whicles, with 35 other horses, and a large assortment of harness, single and double, new and ascond-hand, isprobes, blankers, and whips, halters, and a full line of horse-furnishing goods. orse-furnishing goods.
All of which a description will be given at time of sale.
Auction sale of mimencing at 10 o'clock, weather never

WESTON & CO., Auction Barnar FOR SALE SEVERAL FINE ROAD AND FAMI-by buggriss, also second-hand buggies, open and top, and and are State-st. HAYDE & O'BRIEN. FOR SALE MY CLARENCE COACH IN GOOD coder at half the value, on a good credit. OLIVER ESST, in washington 41., Room 6. OR SALE-CHEAP-A LARGE-SIZED GRAY
mule for want of use. STEVENS & BARKER, 8 NOR SALR-A LARGE STOCK OF BUSINESS grocer, eyster, meat, and delise d workmanship, at 143 Canal-at. BGULAR AUCTION SALES OF HORSES, CAR It riages, buggies, phaetons, harmess, blanke s, robes, strips, dc. at the MORTHWISTERN TATTERSALL'S, 2, 5, 7, and 5 Monroest, corner Michigan-av., every luesday and Briday, at les .m. Slock at private sale. 5, D. BAHLEY, proprietor.

WANTED -- HORSES TO WINTER. GUOD glables, tame bay, and grain. Best of care, 20 mile on milroad. First-class references. Address C. B. RASTON, Deericald, Ill.

FINANCIAL A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 1 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1864. A 1 COMMERCIAL PAPER, NOTES WITH COL laterals, and mortgages, bought and sold. ISAAC GREENEBAUM & CO., No. 110 Fifth-av. OCAL STOCKS AND SECURITIES BOUGHT AND sold on c mmission; collateral loans negotiated. D. HIGGINSON, & Washington-at., basement. Li sold on c mmission: collateral loans negotiated. D. Higginson, w washing to at., basement.

MONAT TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES ON real estate in Chicago and vicinity. BOYD & WISNER, 59 Dearborn-st. MONEY TO LOAN-3 OR SYEARS, AT SAND S Der cont. on Chicago real estate. E. C. COLE a CO., 14 Degrocrast. MONEY TO LOAN IN ANY SUM AT THE PRIVATE office of the Diamond Purchasing and Loan Co., TO LOAN-MONEY ON WARRHOUSE RECEIPT, furniture, and other good c. Haterals. JAMES B. STOREY, private banker, 3t LeSelle-st., Room 25. TO LOAN-38,000 ON IMPROVED CHICAGO PROP-erty at 8 per cent interest. SAMUEL GEHR, 114 WAVYED-TO LOAN 81 200 POR 3 OR 5 TRARS; no commission; trust deed on cottage and lot for se-curity; will pay it per cent semi-annually. Address A 64, Tribune office. Tribune office.

PER CENT SUMS OF \$5,000 and upwards to loan on improved city property. ALEXANDER PATTERSON, IG Washington-st., Room II.

PER CENT MONEY TO IQAN ON IMPROVED real estate; commercial paper bought and sold. REGENE C. LUNG 4 BRO, 72 East Washington-st.

Q10—GOOD TENANT WANTED AT \$10 PER mount for a first-class desk-room, with sign-room, fire, gas, and kept in order; all on first floor, No. 56 Washington-st. Apply at Palmer House Cloth Store, No. 15 State-st. WM. D. PALMER.

Washington-st. Apply as Palmer House Clour Store, No. 187 State-st. WM. D. PALMER.

\$5,000 SUMS AND UPWARDS TO LOAN AT \$ possess to the state of the property; farm loans desired. WM. LINDSLEY, 102 Washington-st., rear basement.

\$5,000 and \$3,000 to Loan at 9 PER CENT Interest on good real estate security. BRYAN LATHEOF, W Dearborn-st.

\$100,000 TO LOAN, SUMS OF \$10,000 AND at 9 and 10 per cent, on improved city property. A. S. PALMER, JR., 34 Washington-st., Room 3. CHICKERING, 7-OCTAVE, SQUARE GRAND, three-string treble, in perfect order, with atoal and cover, only \$105. Warranted. MARTIN'S, 184 State-st.

FOR NALE - SEVEN-STOP ORGAN, NEW, AT half prices. Room 8 Howe Building, corner Jackson and State-sts. and State-sta.

DOR SALE-ONE VERY FINE ROSEWOOD PIANO
I with four round corners, three rows molding, and richly
carred legs; cost, \$700. with be sold for \$975 cash, on account of departure from the sity. Cash be seen at warerooms of JULIUS BAUER & CO., corner State and
Meuro-sta. Inquire for piano belonging to A G F.

O TO THE ORGAN FACTORY FOR THE CHEAPI est first class solution to ray on Chicago, wholesale
and retail. NICHOLSON ORGAN CO., & Kast Indiana.

and retail. NICHOLSON ORGAN CO., & Fast Indiana.

LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND RLEGGANT PLANOS, Benght for eash in New York

Now for sale at astonishingly low prices,
Five years' guarantee.

MARTIN'S special bargains, 154 State-et.

Light — A MAGNIFICENT BRAND NEW 755-OCtars piace, with agrafe, French action, full from incoming the price of the property of the price of the pr State-8.

State-8.

State-8.

State-8.

CPERNDID UPRIGHT PIANO AT A BARGAIN—A.

Disc tone, The octave, upright piano-forte, agrafic, Freech settion, from frame, highly polished rosewood case, with elaborate carrings, entirely new: varranted for five years; regular retail price \$2.00; for eals at \$275. MARTINS special Engagns, 148 State-8.

TUNING AND REPAIRING, AT G. A. GEROLD'S Fiano Factory, 190 South Clarket,

\$1.00 by Will BEY A BRANDSOME ROSEWOOD of the plano-forte, rich and powerful tone, f-octave, late improved agrafic, &c.; cot. less than one year ago \$80. Warranted. MARTIN'S, 156 State-84. \$500. Warnated. MARTIN'S, 164 State-st.
\$210 WILL BUY A BRAND NEW AND ELP.
\$210 WILL BUY A BRAND NEW AND ELP.
\$210 WILL BUY A SPLENDID ROSEWODD
\$200 WILL BUY A SPLENDID ROSEWODD
\$200 To-coctave pisaco-durte, with agraffs attachments. Frome grand action, overstrung bass, full iron frame, all new improvements, magnificent rosewood case, witheatte mokings on top and bottom, serpentine plynth, richly carved legs and lyre. Manufacturer's price, \$200, will sell, with stool and coure, for \$200. Warnated for five tears. Residence, \$672 Wabsab-4v.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

NT-OR FOR SALM-ELEGANT NEW set been the sighborhoods in Chicago and very central, on Carroll-av., between Sheidon and Ada-sta., near Union Park; cell 320 per month.

Handsome new bricks, square bay fronts, stone. Handsome new bricks, square bay fronts, stone. Arbustyn is recently with bath, water, closets, etc., arbustyn is recently and the state of TO BENT-HOUSES NOS. 7 AND 9 EIGHTEENTH-est., 7 rooms, in therough order, gas, water, etc.; pos-est, 6 tooms. Price, 83 cach. Apply to H. O. STUNE, 148 East Machinost., Room 9. TO RENT SURE PAY TENANTS OAN MAKE THE prices—5-story, 5 rooms, and barn, nicely painted, ofc., South Side, near Twenty-eighth-id. Also Seltory, 8 rooms, Harrison-st., near Hoyne, Also 2 or 3 others. TRUSSOELL & BEOWN, 108 Firth-av. TO RENT-VERY LOW, A SATORY BRICK
Thouse on the North Side, twelve minutes walk from
Madison-st., containing 16 rooms, inside room, old
water, etc. MEAD & COE, 150 Labalies, at.
TO RENT-ELEGANT BOARDING-HOUSE IN ONE
of the best business portions of the West Side; marble front; 12 rooms. JOHN MILLER, 23 Bryan Block,

TO RENT-TWO-STORY BASEMENT HOUSE, 73
Twenty-fourth-st.; modern improvements; first-class repair; excellent neighborhood. Inquire on premises, or of MYEON L. PEARCE, 123 Dearborn-st. TO RENT—A PLEAGUE, ID PRINCES.

No. 388 Park av., 9 rooms, and bath-room. Rent \$40.

Will sell \$1,00 worth of new carpets, furniture, etc., for \$50 cash. Apply on premises this evening.

TO RENT—THE BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED 3story and basement brick house, 564 West Adams etc., with good stable and all modern improvements; sery low to good teams; owner might board with parties if desired.

B. B. FERGUSON, Room 15, 152 LaSaile-et.

es near depot; not in blocks, with water, gas, and good lots; rent low B. A. ULRIOB, at Dearhorn-st.

(PO RENT-AT A NOMINAL RENTAL, AN ELEgant and commodious house, No. 96 Lake av., within two blocks of Oakwood Station, and three blocks of Cottage Grove-sv. cars. H. MCKET, Tr Clarket., Room H. TO RENT-ENGLEWOOD AND EVANSTON-COT-tages and houses from six to twelve rooms, lake water, and all conveniences of city. TILLOISON BROS. 99 Washington-ss. TO RENT-HYDE PARK-LARGE FRAME HOUSE pear depot, for boarding-house; four good boarder can be obtained at once. Jel, Tribuns office.

TO RENT--ROOMS. TO RENT-NICELY-FURNISHED WARM ROOMS, \$3 to \$7 a week. Religio-Philosophic Publishing House, 324 Dearborn-st., 2 biocas south of Post-Orbes. TO RENT-ROOMS AND COTTAGES, COSY AND Cheap, for winter, on Smith-st. Call and see them, at 78, one block west of Union Park. TO RENT-286 MICHIGAN-AV., FRONT ALCOVE Troom and room off, with closets, hot water, etc., with or without furniture; also front room for gontlemen; din-ing-room and kitchen to rent. TO RENT-THREE PIESSANT FRONT ROOMS, closets, gas, etc., all communicating. 42 West Jackson-st., between Centre-av. and Throop-st. TO RENT-FURNISHED-ELEGANT SUITES AND single rooms in Irving House, 218 Washington-st.; restaurant attached; gents preferred; references required; terms moderate. TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS AT 45 SOUTH TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS WITH or without board. Kingsbury Block, Randolph-st., near Clark. Apply at Room 20. TO RENT-20 KAST INDIANA-ST., BETWEEN I State and itush-sts., an elegant sitting room and bed soom adjoining, for one or two gentlemen : also, one large rout from for two, furnished. Family strictly private. leference required. TO RENT-ONE FURNISHED SLEEPING ROOM with closet; suitable for one or two gentlemen. Family strictly private. Call at 176 South Greenet. TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR ENtautic, new house, new furniture, bath, &c.; use of kitchen. Choice location; reasonable prices. 2 Harrison-st. IILLER, 22 Bryan Block. MILLER, 2 Bryan Block.

TO RENT-VERY CHEAP TO A GOOD TENANT,
five cheery rooms, with closets, bot and cold water,
and all medern improvements. Suitably arranged for
housekeeping. Best location on South Side. Will sell
stores and part of furniture. Apply on premises, No. 27
Twenty-sighth-st., near Wabsh-as. O RENT-NICELY FURNISHED CORNER.
I room, up two flights from street; also one with marte bowl and water one flight from street.
ar corner Randolph. TO RENT-ONE ELEGANTLY PURNISHED FRONT room, 155 and 157 Fast Washington-st., Room 19.

TO RENT--STORES. OFFICES. &c. Stores.

TO RENT-ONE FIRST-CLASS STORE IN BEST point on North Side. Inquire at 315 Division-si.

TO RENT-5 OR 5 OF STORE IIS EAST RANdiph-st., three doors from Clark-si.; cheapest rent in the city for jewelry, bouts and sheet, toys, and notions; very central; good transient trade. Call at the store. TO RENT-ELAGANT STORES IN NEW MARBLE front on West Madison-st.; very cheap. JOHN MILLER, 32 Bryan Block.

o RENT-SUITE OF FURNISHED OR UNFUR nished front rooms; but and cold water. Apply at West Washington-st.

TO RENT-2 STORES, CORNER VAN EUREN and Sate-sts.; make any price. JOHN MILLER, TO RENT-HOTEL ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN
also house of iz rooms; entirely new and good location;
also house of iz rooms on West Washington-st, chesn until let of May. Inquire of WESTON & CU., 186 and 188
East Washington-st.

WANTED-TO RENT. WANTED-TO RENT-BY A FAMILY OF ADULTS, by a furnished house of 9 or 10 rooms, convenient to business centre. References exchanged, Address Y & sell Weber's Combination Skirt-Supporter. Address A. M. WEBER, Oshkosh, Wis. Tribune office.

WANTED - TO RENT - TWO COMPORTABLE
furnished rooms suitable for light housekeeping;
must be nederable prizes. State terms and location. Address M 6, Tribune office.

WANTED - TO RENT - FURNISHED ROOM
(sleeping purposes) for stymosthes, South Side preferred; must be reasonable. References furnished and
required. Address, giving terms, etc., O 73, Tribane
office.

office.

WANTED-TO RENT-FURNISHED HOUSE OF from eight to ten rooms, between Twelfth and Twenty-second-sts. east of State. Family consists of five adults only. Unexceptionable references, etc. Address, with full particulars, F 40, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING. West Sides.

22 ABERDERN-ST. FRONT OR REAR ROOM, terms, to married couple or young ladies or gonts. One nice room very cheap for two young ladies. All modern comforts. Warm balls and house.

208 WEST LAKEST.—COMFORTABLE HOME—wask; without board, only 21 per week.

South Side—

TWELFTH-ST.—WE OWN OUR HOUSE, 14 recome, brick, all modern improvements; self, wife, and daughter comprehensing the provided from the comprehensing the self-state of the comprehensing the comprehension that the comprehensing the comprehension that the co and since, give pleasant apartments to those deniring conforcs; no other boarders taken

21 MICHIGAN AV.—DAY-BOARD, \$4 PER WEEK;
furnished rooms with board, \$5 to \$5 per week; furnished rooms without board, \$5 to \$5 per week; furnished rooms, with board, in strictly private family, settleble for gentleman and wife or two gents; no other boarders. References exchanged.

428 MICHIGAN AV.—TO RENT.—FURNISHED and unfurnished pariors, with board; also three gentlement can be accommodated with board and rooms. Terriss moderates.

K INOSBURY BLOCK, RANDOLPH-ST., NRAR Clark—Wanted, a few genteel boarders. Apply at Room 3.

NEVADA HOTEL, 18 AND 150 WABASH-AV., near Monroe-st.—Good board and room. The control of the set of the set of the control of the set of the control of the set of the control of the set of the set of the control of the set of the set

BOARD WANTED. BOARD-BY A YOUNG MAN IN FIRST-CLASS
B private family where there are no other boarders.
Location central to South Side. Address, stating price,
A SI, Tribune office.

BOARD - FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE ON
West Side at \$6 per month. Private family preferred. Address H 22, Tribune office. 

A GENTS WANTED-THE DEXTER REIN HOLD-er, holds your horses wheever you stor. No more runways; drivers cannot afford to be without them. Send #0 cents you will receive one post paid. Agants wanted in every county, C. B. BRIGHAM, manufac-turer, 120 Dearborn st., Chicago.

NFORMATION WANTED—JOHN FALLAS, OF Leads, Eng., who is in failing health, is very anxious to hear from his son without delay.

PERSONAL—A REFINED LADY, OF GOOD APpearance, unincumbered, and aged from 25 to 25, may make an agreeable sequaintance by addressing 5 %, Tribune office.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OFTAINED, NOT FRAUD ulently. For after decree. Eleven years practice in the courts of Chicago, Address Post-Office Son 1027. DANCING-MRS. SIMONS CLASS FOR DANCING will commence Saturday, Oct. 23, at 2 o'clock, instead of 18th, at Standard Hall. For terms apply at 46 Michigan as WANTED-MALE HELP.

WANTED-A GOOD COAT AND PANTS TAIL for a steady job in a neighboring town. Inquire RINDSKOPF, BARBER & CO., morthwest corne washington-st. and Wabash-av. WANTED-A GOOD MAN TO RUN A MRAT WANTED-BUTCHER AT B SOUTH CANAL-ST. WANTED-LATHERS, APPLY TO P. J. SHER-WANTED CARPENTERS AT SHOP 26 SOUTH

WANTED-GOOD COATMAKERS. A. V. HUTCH Employment Agencies.
WANTED—300 RAIL-ROAD LABORERS
Southern Jowa; wages \$1.75 per day and free
50 for Illinois; also, men to work on farms, surcoal-minet, tis-chopping, etc R. F. UHRISTIA
South Water-st., Room 1. South Water-st., Room I.

WANTED—40 TRACKLAYERS AND SURFACING
laborers for Southern lows; wages, \$1.5 to \$2 per
day; free fare; \$0 shoresers for Southern Hillinois; wages,
\$1.5 per day; free fare to the work, said back when compisted; pay devery forthight; \$0 farm hands; \$6
minters. ANDREW G. BING 4 CO., IT North Clarkes. minera ANDREW G. BING & CO., 17 North Clarked

W ANTED—800 LABORERS ON GOVERNMEN
work, all winter, \$1.50 and \$1.75 per day; 300 rai
road laborers, \$1.75 and \$2 per day; 100 quarrymen, \$1.
per day; 100 doal miners; 56 farm and \*say-mill men, a
free fars, at 25 West Handolphest. SNELL & SPEI
BECK.

W ANTED—A LIVE MAN IN EVERY CITY AND town in the world; you can make \$55 per day selling the Excession Letter-Copying Book; no press, water, or brush required. Call or address EXCELSION MANU-FACTURING COMPANY, 188 Word Madison-ut. W ANTED-56 MINERS AT OOAL ORKER, FOUN tain County, Ind., on Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad. No strike there. Fighty of work. Inquire of Indiana Block Coal Co., 286 LaSalle-st. W ANTED—TWO SALESMEN IN CHICAGO, AND Michigan, and Wiscourin; cash salary paid: business first-class: no peddling or carvasing; rare chance to good news. All applicable knewered if classing his location, deep classical control of the control of t WANTED—A MAN TO WORK IN A CROCKERY store. To an experienced and capacle man stead, work and good wages. Apply, with references, to Drawer No. 5, In Orosee, Wis. or No. 5, La Orosse, Wis.

WANTED—19 MORE YOUNG MEN FOR LIGHT employment, Gig and country; faces paid. C. W. THOMPSON & CO., 36 East Randolphest.

WANTED—A TRAVELING SALESMAN IN A wholesale tee house; one acquainted with trade and knowledge of the business; none other need apply; give relevances. Address APPLICANT, Thebane office.

WANTED—AGRNTS TO SELL A NEW PATENT ciger. Inquire at store 36 South Clark-st.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL ABEWENT CHROMOS and fast-selling novelties and notions; pays largest perentuage; onative, 82 to 255. American Novelty Company, IlS East Madison-st., Room 19. W ANTED—MEN POR A PROFITABLE WINTER?

We have the fastest solling article or record, part the largest profit and the best solling article or record, part the largest profit and the best solling article or the largest port and the largest profit and the largest part of anything ever introduced by agreement of the largest part WANTED-AGENTS, MALE AND FEMALE, EXperienced and inapprioneed, to sail by subscription
new and standard books; the most meritorious, cheap
and elegant publications of the period. Call on or addross J. E. FORD & CO., Publishers, III Monroe-st. WANTED-A GOOD MAN TO CANVASS subscriptions in city. Call at main floor, 72 Twentieth-st.

WASTED—AN INTELLIGENT AND ACTIVE BOY, about it mans of age, for office work in a wholesale store. Address A 27, Tribune office, stating residence, age, etc., and salary expected. WANTED-10 EXTRA SUPERNUMERARIES AT McVicker's Theatre to assist in Gladiator. Apply as stage door at 7 o'clock p. m. For matines apply between it and 10 'clock. 13 and 10 clock.

W. ANTERD. ENERGETIC SALESMEN FOR LOS
wing's "History of Our Country," illustrated will
designs by F. O. O. Darloy, See literary notice to
day, O. J. GRIFFITHS, 126 Dearboynest, Room H.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP. WANTED - A GOOD COOK, WASHIE, A ironer; references required. Apply at 40 Laffin WANTED-A GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN to do general homework; must be a good water, it a week. Apply at 15 Indians av., be Tweith and Thirteenth ets.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED - GERMAN AND SCANDINA VIAN
gira for private families, hotels, laundries, city and
country, at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, St Milwaukee at.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE STUATION WANTED—AS BOOKNEEPER BY A Competent man, in or out of the city, has experience in mercantile and banking ten years: at reseminishe and banking ten years: at reseminishe mercantile and banking ten years: at reseminishe mercantile and banking ten years: at reseminishe mercantile and the second properties are second properties. references. Address A S. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARKED
man with ten years' meroantile experience, as bookkeeper or seleman, or both, in a country store. Firstclass references and small salary for the winter. Address
FRED, Post-Office, Milwankes, Wis.

SITUATION WANTED—I AM TEOROUGHLY
postpod in the boot and shoe trade, and desire a situation. Seek references given. M C J, to West Washington-st.

tion. Sest references given. M.C.J., 50 West Washingtonest, CITUATION WANTED—AS CASHIER OR GENER. O al office work by a gentleman ten years a resident of Chicago, frave-less recommendations from past employers. Address J.S., Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG Sman having 10 years argerience in the recourt, business; good referencess, and not afraid of work. Address J.C., Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN. I havely acrived in the city; writes a fair land, and would cadeavor to give satisfaction in any capacity his abilities in thin for. Address 46, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN. AUED. 25, as aslasman, porter, or any business where he can make himself useful; will work reasonable; former references. Address J.W.T. 21 Aberteen-st.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A FURRIER AND cloth-cap cutter, late of New York. Address WILLIAM L. HARVEY, Tribune clies.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO work in a hotel Ritchen. Apply at 22 Cottage Grove av. Coachmen. Teamsters, &c.
SITUATION WANTED—BY AN OLD EXPERIENC
Of hand, either as groom or drive tretting stock; eadramish astisfactory reference if required. Address, to
oue week, B 4i, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.
SITUATION WANTED-IN A PRIVATE FAMILY
by a young man. Address F. M. D. GOODWIN, so
laSalies.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN IS
years of age, where he can earn an houses living. Address E G. Tribune office.

Domesties.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS CUOK, either meat or pastry. Apply at dis Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOUD STRONG, compotent girl; is a first-class cook; or will do housework; city or country; best references. Call as Mo. 49 Rast Division-st., near LaNalle, North Side.

Nurses.

Nurses.

Nurses.

Situation Wanted-By a respectable on middle-aged woman for child's nurse, or to do light homework; is a good esametree, and would be willing to make herealf generally useful. Call or address No. 120 Prainteen., course Twenty-sixth-st.

Employment Agenta.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FAMILIES IN WANT OF Second Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at Mrs. DUBLE'S content, which was a supplied at Mrs. DUBLE'S content of the second seco

BOOKS.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO GET GOOD
A books: New set Zell's Encyclopedia, 3 vols., new,
cost 626, as 420. Second-hand ast of the same at \$17.5a.
Wood 4 Long's Digses, 2 vols., \$4. Archboid's Civil
Pleading, \$8. Denday's Book of Forms, \$4. Sury on
Sales, 43.0. Dewrent's Kinnia Kant, \$2.5. Stephens
on Presiding, \$8. Denday's Book of Forms, \$4. Sury on
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on Presiding, \$8. Denday's Book of Forms, \$4. Sury on
Sales, 43.0. Dewrent's Kinnia Kant, \$2.5. Stephens
on Presiding, \$8. Denday's Book of Forms, \$4. Sury on
Dictionary for \$5. sew one at \$8. Elegant framily Bolds
as \$8. Bouwell's Life of Johanson, 5 vols., \$1.5c. Gill. Ers. It of
South Clarkwit. Open evenings.

HAMBERS' CYLLOPEDIA, \$25 (MEW); LipUpinenti's Gassieer, \$7, published at \$12. Large stock
of books of all kinds. Cash past for good books, maganines, music. MILLER'S eneap book-store, 161 Madison 4.

W RITINGPAPER, 10 CENTS FOR \$1 SHEETS,
100 PAID FOR, WEBSTER'S DIOTIONARY,
\$6. PAID FOR, WEBSTER'S DIOTIONARY,
\$6. Wanted—good law, modical historical, and estertide works. Gillerer, 107 boats Clarket.

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- Weekir, post-paid, I year.

Parts of year at same rate.

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the postage is 15 cents a year, which we will pre-

en copies sent free, ent delay and mistakes, be sure and give a address in full, including State and County nces may be made either by draft, express Post-Office order, or in registered letters, at our ri-TERMS TO CITY BURSCHEERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per vi Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per vi THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between earborn and State. Engagement of John McCullough The Gladistor. Afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM-Mource street, between HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, betwee Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of the Californi Minstrels, Aftornoon and evening.

DNION PARK CHURCH-Concert by the Thomas

McCORMICK HALL—North Clark street, corningie. Lecture by Victoria Woodhull. Subject The Mystery of Life and Death."

D. A. CASHMAN LODGE, No. 686, A. F. & A. M.-Special communication this (Saturday) evening a thair ball, corner Vest Madison and Robey-sts. Worldon F. C. Degree at 7:30 sharp.

E. J. DAUPHINEY, W. M.

The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, October 16, 1875.

### WITH SUPPLEMENT

Greenbacks, at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday, opened at 85½, fell to 85½, advanced to 85½, and closed at 85½.

PINNEY, the San Francisco Paymaster's clerk, is turning out to be a magnificent scoundrel. For several years he had been forced upon the naval Paymasters assigned to duty at that port, and, after a career of stock-gambling, speculation, and fast living, rendered possible by fraud and forgery ed to a perfect system, the exposure finally came, and Priner's peculation and defalcation are now ascertained to have aggregated \$1,000,000. Priner appears to have been a prudent spendthrift as well as been a prudent spendthrift as an accomplished villain, for it is said that, when he disappeared, he took with him money and valuables to the amount of about \$500,000.

Lieut.-Gov. Antoine, acting-Governor of Louisiana, has taken prompt and decisive measures for the suppression of the crime and disorder which have broken out afresh in that State. He has issued a proclamation ordering all riotous or lawless bands to disperse, and is prepared to back this up with force if necessary. The murderers of GAIR, in the Parish of East Feliciana, who was killed while in the custody of a Deputy Sheriff upon a charge of complicity in a poisoning case, are to be proceeded against with great rigor, and the roving bands of pillagers and incendiaries are to be taught that there is such a thing as law in Louisiana. And all this without invoking the aid of the Federal Govern-

The result in Ohio is not a half-way victory, but complete and sweeping, according to the latest returns. Even the ability of Wood County to furnish any ma ALLEN might require, as one of his henchmen telegraphed in effect to the Democratic Cent. I Committee, does not save the Democrats anything worth having. Gov. HAYES' majority will be about 4,000, and the Republicans have gained the Legislature by two majority in the Senate and twelve in the House. This would indicate a decided and permanent change throughout the State and permanent change throughout the State, and the complete restoration of the Republican party in the confidence of the people. As the New York Tribune very curtly admits, "The tidal wave is checked." We are not likely to hear any more of it for some time

The City Railway Company have been de-feated in the first round of the bob-tail batale. They brought a charge of disorderly conduct against Mr. H. T. Howe, who had refused to put his fare in the box or to pay it except to put its fare in the order to pay to except the segular and authorized conductor, and was thereupon forcibly ejected from the car by special policemen employed for that purpose. The case was tried before a jury in the Police Court, and a verdict of not guilty was ren-dered. It was claimed by the prosecution that the act of refusing to pay fare in itself constituted disorderly conduct tending to a breach of the peace, but the jury thought otherwise, and the Citizens' Club were triumphant. Their turn comes next, and it ins to be seen how the Company will fare as defendants in the counter-suits to be brought against them.

Brooklyn as to which of these two cities shall have Messrs. Moody and Sankey first has been settled in favor of Brooklyn. This is in accordance with the eternal morality of things, and the Philadelphia people should regard it from this standpoint. Both cities are very bad. They are the chief sinners of the country; perhaps it is a question which of the two is the greatest rascal, but, at this distance, Brooklyn appears to be the greatest. Brooklyn is one of those places "where every prospect pleases, and only man is vile," and where every light is darkness. It is entitled, therefore, to the first efforts of Moopy

Oats were firm, closing at 33 to for October, and 82% for November. Bye was firmer at 72}@78c. Barley was active and firmer, closing at 96jc cash and 98jc asked for November. Hogs were active and closed stronger. Sales at \$7.00@8.60. Cattle were active and firmer. Sheep were quiet and steady at \$8.00@4.75. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$116:87} in greenbacks at the

Mr. Hissing's speech accepting the nomina-tion for County Treasurer by the Opposition ntentions, Mr. HESING added: "But, if I not be obliged to sell his elegant of these has a value precisely Mr. HISING withdrew." With this candid announcement for their enlightenment, the taxsect Mr. Hesing to be more explicit, and tell the County Treasury to pay his debts. It is itemized statement of his affairs, to the end that due provision may be made for him in

THE VALUE OF GOLD. The inflation people, from WENDELL PAIL-LIPS and BEN BUTLER down to the most distressed and bankrupt newspaper organ, seek to make their theory plausible by a bold denial that gold is in any sense a standard or measure of values; and they insist that its value, instead of being steady and stable, varies from day to day, and fluctuates as does that of all other commodities. Hence they argue that greenbacks, being a legal-tender, have of necessity a permanent legal value, while gold fluctuates, rising and falling be-cause of its abundance or scarcity, and the demand for it. Mr. KELLEY and his associates argue that, if the law abolish the use of gold for payment of duties, the demand being reduced, the value of gold in greenbacks will fall. The office of money is well understood.

All commercial transactions are, substantially, cases of barter,—the exchange of a given quantity of one commodity for another. Every man who has a surplus of one thing seeks to exchange it for some other article which he needs more than the one he possesses; and whether he receive the article he needs, or money with which to purchase that article elsewhere, the transaction is substantially an exchange of commodities, the value of each in the other being measured by the value of each in money. Money being the go-between agent by which exchanges of common consent (dating back to the earlie record of barter) adopted gold as that agent. There is no part of the world where gold is not received in exchange for com-modities. It is the universal barter agent of commerce. A reason for this is, that it has a greater value in less bulk than other metals; that it does not decay; that it is capable of being employed in the construction of costly objects for use and ornament. It can be transported at insignificant cost when compared with its value. It is the only commodity for which all men of all nations are volume to the extent of exceeding the universal demand for it. The demand for gold is the volume of commodities offered in ex-change for it. There have been changes in the comparative value of gold, but these have been at long intervals. When America was discovered, the amount of gold carried to Europe lessened its comparative value to all other property. The reduction was slight, gradual, and general. There was anther reduction when the gold disoveries were made in California, supplemented as they subsequently were by those of Australia. These changes, however, were general, and applicable to the relative value of gold with all other commodities. It is a remarkable fact that when, owing to any inforeseen, accidental, or other cause, gold shall be worth more in any part of the civilized world than it is elsewhere, gold will at once flow to that point, even if the increased value be but a shade above the cost of transportation. The value of gold, therefore, relatively to all other commodities, is the same all over the world. It will purchase native products at or near the cost of production. and will purchase these same products in all other parts of the world at the same price, with the addition of cost of transportation and the incidence of trade. It will buy coffee at any place of its growth, and will buy they cannot do it with impunity. The Rethe same coffee at the same price, adding publicans now owe it to the good name of thereto the cost of moving it from where it the county and to the cause of honest elecwas produced to the place of sale. The valtions not only to watch the polls with vigi ne of wheat in gold at Liverpool fixes the lance, but to make a formal official demand value of wheat in gold at the farm in Illinois for their rights of the County Commissioners, where it is produced. The price of cotton in and, in case gold at Manchester fixes from day to day the ple know it. and, in case they are refused, to let the peo price of cotton at Charleston, New Orleans,

New York, Cairo, and Calcutta.

But it is argued that because a bale of coton on one day is worth more in gold than it is on another day, that therefore the value of gold, compared with that of cotton, rises and falls; and that because wheat sells per bushel on one day for more in gold than it sells for on another day, that gold has no fixed value, but that its purchasing power in cotton or wheat rises and falls and fluctuates as does that of but that its purchasing power in cotton or wheat rises and falls and fluctuates as does that of other commodities. If wheat and cotton were the only commodities having a value to be measured in gold, this argument might have some plausibility. The price of cotton, if measured by the weight of wheat to be had in exchange for it, would exhibit a wide scale of fluctuation; both are produced in surplus, and the price obtained by the weight of produced in surplus, and the price obtained by the weight of produced in surplus, and the price obtained by the weight of produced in surplus, and the price obtained by the weight of produced in surplus, and the price obtained by the weight of produced in surplus, and the price obtained by the weight of produced in surplus, and the price obtained by the weight of this county to require any company to delection affairs may be done where the returns of the judges are untrustworthy, and where it is not possible to ascertain the true vote with reasonable certainty. In Many et all the whole conduct produced in surplus, and the price obtained by the weight of this county to require any company to delection affairs may a second to the convention. The act of the Convention. The act of the Convention in nominating Judge Garr was unexpected, but was unexpected, but was unexpected, above assigned. To reject the entire poll of a precinct is to assume great responsibility; but it has been done, and the law is that it was a tribute to his honesty and ability, and a proposition that he be elected unanimously.

[Solution of the Convention in nominating Judge Garr was unexpected, but was unexpected, but was unexpected, a precinct is to assume great responsibility; but it has been done, and the law is that it was a return to the produced in surplus and the law is that it was a return to the produced in surplus and the produced in

oducts. During the War the price of cotton advanced from 10 cents to 75 cents per pound in gold. According to Mr. Penlars and the shinplaster fraternity, the purchasing power of gold declined, while that of cotton tood still! At the same time the price of wheat and flour, and provisions, of wool, of hides, of glass, iron, copper, wood, coal, and of possibly every other commercial commod-ity, sold in Europe, for gold, at the same average price as when cotton soldat 10 cents per pound. That is, gold would buy as much tion for County Treasurer by the Opposition contains one remarkable statement. In connection with the charge that he was trying of the value of the world's products to get his hands into the County Treasury its agency in the exchange of all for the purpose of paying his debts, he refor the purpose of paying his debts, he re-ferred to his financial embarrassments some-what at length, admitting that he was deeply from 40 to 75 cents in gold per pound in debt, but insisting that up to this time he had been able to pay dollar for dollar and keep his head above water. Having thus asserted his integrity and good except at an increase of 400 to 700 per cent? don't get this office [the Treasurership], I Gold is not the mere measure of the value of will move into the most humble cottags in a single commodity. It is the grand the city, and sell everything I possess in or-der to pay the last dollar I owe!" This value of one commodity not merely in explain and outspoken confession that the change for another commodity, but relatively office of County Treasurer was necessary to the values of all commodities. A prevent his complete financial ruin, and thousand or more productions are in that he sought the office that he might the market seeking exchanges. Each dwelling and the Staats-Zeitung building, was of the amount of another commodity for greeted with "loud cheers, during which it can be exchanged; and the value of each is equal to the quantity of any of the thousand or more articles offered in exchange payers of Cook County may reasonably ex- for it. Gold does not fix the value of either; it does not rise or fall. When wheat is offered inst how much money will be needed from for leather, the relative values of the two articles are fixed by the traders at that amount of now in order for Mr. Hesino to publish an gold which will purchase a given quantity of leather, or wool, or glass, or silk, or other commodity for which the wheat may be exchanged. Gold represents the value of each in their relative or exchangeable value to the whole; it is the yard-stick or the pound-weight. Commodities may be exchangeable one day, pound for pound, and the next day two pounds of one for one pound of the other, but the weight of the pound remains unchanged. Wheat may be exchangeable to-day in the proportion of six tons of wheat for one ton of cotton, and next week the six tons of wheat may be exchanged for one ton of cotton. Gold but measures the relative value of the two articles, and the relative value of each to all other commodi ties. Its own value remains unchanged : i is the correlative, who, holding the same relation to all commodities, represents their

values in one another, furnishing a common measure by which those values may be com LOOK OUT FOR THE BALLOT-BOXES. The Opposition party has laid its plans carefully, deliberately, and publicly to stuff the ballot-boxes in the election, and, unless the Republicans are on the alert, they will be overwhelmingly defeated in every part of the city and county. At the last meeting of the County Commissioners, the Republican Central Committee presented its list of election judges according to custom, the Election Committee having agreed to appoint one Republican judge in each voting precinct, to be selected by the Republicans. This fair and just proposition was not only ignored, but it was contemptuously thrust aside by the Board, which located inspectors as it pleased, placing a handful of Republicans in wards which are strongly Republican, while in the strong Democratic wards and in those presumed to be Opposition there are only Democratic inspectors, thus leaving the way open for the most unlimited ballot-box stuffing, in which the Opposition will be still further aided by the absence of a registry. It is not to be exsported at insignificant cost when competed at insignificant cost when competed that the County Board will make any redress on its own motion, or that mere talking for which all men of all nations are ing will lead it to relinquish its grasp upon the ballot-boxes and have an honest election obtain any evidence whatever to fix who this county. The Opposition party is determined to use every effort, honest or dishonest, which will enable it to get the County Treasury into its corrupt clutches. It becomes the duty of the Republicans, therefore, in their Convention next Tuesday to adopt a strong and unmistakable resolution demanding the appointment of at least one Republican judge, to be named by the Central Committee, in each voting precinct. The same resolution to prepare such a list and go before the County Board and demand its appoint-ment. If the Board shall refuse this simple and just request, then it will publicly announce its predetermined intention to stuff the ballot-boxes and carry the election by election. If the Opposition party intends to go into scoundrelism of this sort boldly and openly, let it be known as soon as possible, and the people of this county will make it warm for the scoundrels who go into it. Let the names of those Commissioners go on the record who refuse to give the Republicans their right to one inspector in each district. Let these men, Conly, Johnson, McCaffrey, and the rest, who are the tools of the Opposition to open the way for fraudulent voting and false returns, understand that

The "Opposition" Convention yesterday nominated Judge Gaby, of the Superior Court, for re-election; Judge McALLISTER, of the Supreme Court, for the vacancy in the local Circuit Court; and A. C. HESING for County Treasurer. Of course, the nomination of Mr. HESING was a foregone conclusion; that was the object and business of the Convention. The act of the Convention chier commodities. If wheat and cotton were the only commodities having a value to be measured in gold, this argument niight not, on this account, to neglect putting on sackcloth and ashes and keeping its head in the dust.

The Chicago-sproduce markets were less nervous yesterday. Mess poix was more active and saster, closing at \$2.2.15 salter the month, and \$19.12\$ selter the year. Land and the existings for it, would all and steady, closing at \$13.50 ceah and \$12.75 selfer the year. Search and the existing content and steady, closing at \$13.10 ceah and \$1.2.15 selfer the year. Search and the existing will be one of surprise that he splent was to the fine of cotton may be exchange for its country is considered in surplus, and the price obtainable in what at a certain proportionated was dull and steady, closing at \$13.50 ceah and \$12.75 selfer the year. Means were more active and steady at \$13.10 ceah and \$1.2.15 selfer the year. Means were more active and steady at \$13.10 ceah and \$1.2.15 selfer the year. Lead and steady at \$1.2.15 ceal the more produced in surplus, and the price obtainable in what at a certain proportionated was proportionated was dull and steady, closing at \$13.10 ceah and \$1.2.15 selfer the year. Lead and steady at \$1.2.15 ceal the selfer the year and steady at \$1.2.15 ceal the selfer the year and steady at \$1.13 per gain. Lake region in one place, and at a greater or less rate of the places. In wheat-growing in the selfer they were the sease of the purchase proportionately more outless the self-th of the

cago for those places are wholly unfit, in every sense, to exercise the powers of the County Board. Of these men we shall have occasion to speak hereafter, and that plainly. The candidacy of these two men should alone suffice to deter any respectable or honest citi-zen from voting a ticket, no matter how un-on the poll-lists before they can be counted. objectionable personally it may otherwise be.

ple in the city charter case, but has not thought proper to change in the least the de-cision it has already rendered. Among the cross-errors assigned was that the Court below sustained the demurrer to the following replication, that "at the pretended election held on the 23d day of April, 1875, no poll-books were kept of the votes in the polling-places at the First, Second, Seventh, Eighth, ors of the April election were so patent, no-Ninth, Eleventh, Eighteenth, and Twentieth Wards, . . . nor were any poll-books or other records kept upon which were entered The Court sustained the demurrer on the ground that it did not aver that the matters alleged affected the actual result. It maintained, in other words, that the failure to keep poll-lists at an election, together with all that this implies, will not vitiate an elec-tion, unless it be affirmatively shown that the

result was affected by the irregularity.

This is carrying the doctrine of certain election precedents to an extent warranted, we believe, neither by sound policy no sound sense. Let us see what the principle

Our statutes contain "an act for the registry of electors, and to prevent fraudu-lent voting," providing for the registration of the names of all the legal voters of the State, in and for the making of poll-lists By the Election law of the State it is made the duty of the County Clerk to provide poll-books for every precinct and district in his county, to be delivered to the judges of election at least ten days before any election is held. It is further provided that each clerk of election shall keep a poll-list, which shall contain a column headed "Number," and another headed "Names of voters"; and that "the name of each elector voting shall be entered upon each of the poll-books by the clerks, in regular succession, unde the proper headings, and the number of such voter placed opposite his name in the column headed 'Number.'" The statutes go so far even as to prescribe the manner of receiving and depositing the ballots. If the judges of election are satisfied that the person offering the vote is a legal voter, they are required to enter the name of the voter and his number under the proper heading in the pollbooks, and to indorse on the back of the ticket offered the number corresponding with the number of the voter on the poll-books. When the polls are closed, the judges are required to count the whole number of ballots in the box, and if the number of ballots exceeds the number of names on the poll-list to destroy as many as are in excess of the names. When the ballots and poll-lists agree, the votes are to be counted. Before a name of a person can go on the registry or poll-list

he must have resided in the State one year, pinety days in the county, thirty days in his precinct, and must be a male citizen of the United States above the age of 21 years. From the above summary of the filinois statutes governing elections it will be seen that the Legislature has taken every precauof the popular will. Now, every one of these provisions was defiantly ignored at the election in April last. The Supreme Court holds that to disregard them is a matter of no consequence unless it be positively shown that the ballots cast were cast by those entitled to vote at all, and therefore whether the result was affected or not. The object of the pollvotes and to furnish evidence of the result. There was no poll-list kept in the First, Second, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, Eighteenth, or Twentieth Wards,-the only wards, with one insignificant exception, in which there was a majority of ballots cast for the charter. In majority of ballots cast for the charter. In none of these wards was there so much as a challenge made. The judges of election re-ceived the ballots from the crowd. Having no register of the legal voters of the wards, they accepted the ballots of all who presented themselves. They had no means of asceraliens or citizens, by residents of the State, the county, or the precinct, by minors or by parties who had attained their majority. They had no way of checking repeating. They could in the nature of things have no means of discovering whether ballot-box stuffing had been practiced or not. And, when the polls were closed in these wards, there was not a particle of legal evidence to show that the printed pieces of paper in the ballot-box were placed there by residents of the City of Chicago, by citizens or by aliens, by minors or persons of lawful age and entitled to exercise the right of suffrage. The contents of the ballot-boxes in these wards were so many pieces of paper, and nothing more. Not one of them could be proven to have been legally placed there by a legal is a procedure in which places of trust and emolument are to be filled, and the graves political questions to be decided by the number of bits of printed paper found in a box for a person or a measure, when all is uncertainty as to how, when, and by whom

they were there deposited.

Common sense tells us that the entire poll of the First, Second, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, Eighteenth, and Twentieth Wards should have been rejected for the causes

different in Illinois. Only those whose names are on the registry are entitled to vote, and where there are no names on it, or no How can they be counted at all where there are no poll-lists? And if a number of THE USE OF POLL-LISTS.

The Supreme Court has passed upon the ross-errors assigned by counsel for the peobe destroyed, should not all the ballots cast be destroyed when there are no names on the poll-lists? Not a single vote should have been received in any of the wards where the were no poll-lists. find a case reported in which the vote of a precinct in which no poll-list was kept has

torious, and gross, that we regret our Supreme Court, in seeking for precethe names of the voters so voting at such places, nor were any numbers placed upon the ballots so cast at such polling-places."

of the quo warranto case, did follow the opinion of the Court in Thompson the ballots so cast at such polling-places."

vs. Ewino, 1 Brewster, 67, that "where fraud has been shown and the irregularitie have been so gross as to forbid a relian upon anything done, proof will be requir

from those who insist upon the poll."

The negligence and fraud of the judges of election last April were as gross as they could possibly be, gross enough to raise a presump-tion that they did change the result of the elec-tion and to shift the burden of proof to the other side to show that they did not. Every vote cast in the First, Second, Sevent Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, Eighteenth, and Twentieth Wards was cast under color of illegality. It was cast in violation of the express provisions of the statute, and the presumption should therefore be that it was ille

gal until proved otherwise.
We sincerely regret the decision of Supreme Court. Henceforth it is possible in this State to disregard with impunity every provision regulating the conduct of elections It is no longer necessary to the validity of an election that poll-lists even should be kept. Poll-lists are the only check we have hitherto had on fraudulent voting; the only eviden of the legal votes cast; the only, or at leas the most efficient, means of ferreting out re-peaters, ballot-box stuffers, and unauthorized voters; the only reliable evidence to show by whom the ballots were cast; the only effici instrument to help us to ascertain whether fraud or negligence has changed the actua result of the election. The Court has taken from us the possibility of tracing fraud and illegality in the exercise of the right of suffrage, and yet tells us that every election shall stand, no matter what the irregularitie in its conduct, unless the fraud and illegality are so fully traced and established as to show that, but for them, the result would have been different!

THE WOES OF HERZEGOVINA.

The full text of the pronunciamento issue to the European envoys by the Herzegovin ian Chiefs contains an eloquent statement of the grievances which led them to revolt against their Turkish oppressors. It is brief and concise, but full of dignity and energy, and forms an indictment against the cruelty, in justice, and oppression of their Turkish tyrant which will command for them the sympathy of the whole civilized world, and the de that they are right in taking up arms to fre themselves from their miseries. The catalogue of these miseries is a fearful one. Under pain of being scourged and sent to prison, every cultivator of the ground must give half his produce to the Aga, or official who allows him to cultivate, and four times a year he must entertain the Aga, his followers, and horses. The owner of a farm in Herzegovins has an agreement with the State officials by which he exacts ten times the amount of rent fixed by the law. The Turkish cenpoll-lists it is morally impossible to any evidence whatever to fix who only their own but also the Turkish share of taxes. In litigation, a Christian proceed-ing against a Turk must have two Turkish thrown into prison. The wives and daughter of Christians are carried off by Turks and compelled by force to adopt the creed of Islam. If a Christian bears witness against a Turk, he can only live three days. The Christian churches are publicly defiled by the Turks. The Christians pay an educational ribute to the Sultan, but are not allowed to have any schools. Repairs upon the roads must be made by Christians, but the Turks are freed from this duty. If Turkish troops need horses, they are taken from the Christians without recompense. If a Turk com-plains before a tribunal, he can get immediate justice. If a Christian makes a complain he cannot get a decision without bribing the Judge ten times the amount of the claim. There is no integrity or justice and no secu-rity under Turkish rule. Such is a brief summary of their grounds of complaint, and the complainers close their statement with the following burst of indignant determination: following burst of indignant determination:

GENTLEMEN: Up to this day Europe has accomplished many revolutions. She has precipitated from their thrones many Kings, Princes, and Emperors, animated by noble and Christian sentiments. And yet up to the present time of civilization you hold this barbarian Turk in high esteem. We neither can nor will live longer under the Turkish lash. We are men, not beasts. If you cannot afford us relief, neither can you force uf to continue in slavery. Henceforth we refuse to believe in Turkish promises, and as to the intervention which you offer in our behalf, we can only reply that a Turkish promise is not worth a peas-cod. What we want is liberty—real, full, and entire liberty. We will never return allive to Turkish tyranny.

Hopeless as the case of Herzegovina may appear, fighting single-handed against her

appear, fighting single-handed against her powerful tyrants, and debarred from the active sympathy of European nations by their own prejudices and schemes for national aggran-dizement, it is impossible not to admire the manly spirit of their statement. They may not win freedom, but they deserve it.

Mr. Hzsino can scarcely be very proud of the Convention which yesterday put him in nomination to control the moneys of Cook County. It is described as a howling wilder

THE OHIO ELECTION IN THE SOUTH. The Southern Democracy are abstractly in favor of hard money, but they wanted shin-plaster Bill & Sam to win the day in Ohio. The grayback taught the South some valuable lessons,—lessons that may have been worth what they cost,—but the men who learned them are so crazy for party success, so anxious to get possession of the Govern-ment, so maddened by the first just for place ment, so maddened by the first tost for place and pelf, that they are ready to fiing experi-ence, wisdom, and honesty to the winds for the sake of carrying Ohio,—ready to sell their political souls to the devil, provided Satan would share among them the spoils of power. And so it came to pass that during this grapple between honesty and dishonesty on Buckeye soil, the Southern Demo-cratic press sedulously refrained from giving any help to honesty or from doing anything to lessen the chances of dishonest triumph. The columns of many papers made no sign; their readers might not have known that there was such a thing as a currency-question before the country. And when honest Ohio trampled the repudiation platform under foot, these friends of an honest financial system in the abstract and advo-cates of dishonest candidates in the concrete were cut to the quick by their disappointment. The Southern Democratic press is bitter in its denunciation of the men who framed the rag-baby platform, and so insured defeat, but it lavishes rebukes on them, not because they declared in favor of a grossly dishonest thing, but because, having do they failed to win. Their success would have secured absolution for all their sins.

inflation:

Enough is known to mark the folly, if not the crime of those lond-mouthed charlstans who turned the canvass on the worst possible issue, and who, ignorantly or treacherously, sacrificed their party and its principles. The result may prove the death of inflation, but it will not destroy our prospect for a change of parties. It will simply save us from vulgar shams in future. It will bring braums again to the front. It will take the party in Ohio out of the hands inflation:

Take this bitter utterance of the Louisville Courier-Journal, which pretends to oppose

If the Democrats had won, the Enquire crowd would be crowned with praise, instead of bespattered with blame. The same tone rings through a significant dispatch from Augusta, Ga., the home of A. H. STEPHESS. This says:

The South is much disappointed at the defeat of The South is much disappointed at the decist of ALLEN. The feeling to-day is one of gloom for the future. It is hoped that the financial question will now be subordinated to the main issue,—that Democrats will be reunited upon a platform upon which all can stand, having for a single purpose the overthrow of the Radical party at large next year.

The "main issues" mentioned here are explained in the last line. The policy of the future will be if these hopes are realized, anything-to-beat-the-Republican party. If our memory serves us, however, the anything-to-beat-Grant party was not so remarkably successful as to encourage their imitation of it. But the imitation cannot be brought about. No platform can be framed on which the shinplaster and specie-resump-tion Democrats can stand together. What bond of union can there be between the Cincinnati Enquirer crowd and Tunes, whom the Enquirer calls "the servile, sneaking, selfish fire-eaters expect to win the next campaign by simply shricking for the spoils, they are making a grave mistake. Yet the comments of the Southern press on the defeat of ALLEN seem to show that this foolish expectation is seriously entertained.

mitted to popular vote for adoption or rejection on the 16th of November. It provides that the sessions of the Legislature shall be biennial iumileage from 40 to 10 cents per mile, —which effects a saving of \$60,000 a .year; prohibits the enterprises, which has already cost the State about fourteen millions; and limits taxation for State purposes to three-quarters of one percent, and for city, county, etc., purposes one-half of one percent, and for the payment of existing city, county, etc., debts one-quarter of one per cent additional. This latter provision of the new Constitution is a practical repudiation of the State debt, which is upwards of thirty millions, since the total levy would be inadequate to pay the interest upon it, while in fact the total pay the interest upon it, while in fact the total levy will little more than barely suffice to defray the necessary expenses of the State Government; and the same is true of the majority of the city and county debts under the proposed limitation. The new Constitution also abolishes the School Board, which, as at present constituted, possesses free and exas at present constituted, possesses free and ex-clusive legislative powers as to the school system of the State, including the power to make levies, and which for the salaries of mem-bers, etc., now costs the State about \$50,000 annually. The chief discussion as to the new instrument will be over its abolition of the school levy, which is fixed at one-fourthall other levies, levy, which is fixed at one-fourth all other levies, and it is impossible to make a levy for any purpose whatever without making a proportionate increase in that for the school fund. The taxlimitation clauses of the new Constitution would also in effect place it beyond the power of the Legislature to raise funds to support the public schools, except in the cities, beyond a few weeks in each year. The claim of the advocates of the new Constitution is, that the State is so burdened with debt that this, which practically almost amounts to an abolition of the free schools, is necessary. But as the new Constitution, as shown, in fact prohibits payment of the debt, the argument does not rise to the dignity of a decent pretense. The fact is, the Conservatives of Alabama are not willing to be taxed for the support of "nigger schools." But public sentiment in that State is not sufficiently enlightened to render it probable this objection to the new Constitution will be deemed of much consequence.

"Narrative of Voyages and Commercial Enter-prises," by Richard J. CLEVELAND. This book, published many years ago, is still one of the most entertaining books of travel and adventure extant, and forms a part of the library furnished extant, and forms a part of the library furnished to every vessel of the British Navy. The following extract exhibits some of the remarkable personal qualities of Capt. CLEVELAND, and furnishes an example that might well be followed by landsmen and seamen:

At the period when I began my nantical excer, it was a universally-received maxim that drinking grog and chewing tobacco were two essential and indispensable requisites for making a good seaman. So consipotent is custom and so powerful is seatire that, although the absurdity of such a maxim must be apparent to every one. I have nevertheless seen many young men rejestedly made sick before overcoming the disquel, and some of them afterwards became miserable drunkards. As alcohol and tobacco were no

or most of it—is occupied by a gig hai cock, above and below which be lines: "Another blizzard! crow! 'Carry the news' to the sioner! Hip! hip! hurrah! Salra! hood rebuked! Truth triumphast! B County erect! This perpendicular Iowa has given an increased majorith local nominees of the Republicant the two-storied rooster and the Republicant and the Republicant of the of the editor meditating on the retreditor trying to figure up Democr prints a sturdy rooster, crowing wildly, and a beneath it: "Here, old fellow, you must eliving somehow! The glorious little Eight The Eighth Ward of Cleveland gave a market of the control of the contro ciously large Democratic majority, it this plucky publisher lets his pet chie the coop to crow over that minute. sult of anything bester.

The Internal Revenue Office at Wash has issued a circular containing in the benefit of persons using, or inte proprietary stamps. In the fr aent will require such persons, firm crations as order stamps printed for lies to file bonds sufficient to cover a of the persons for whom stamps are pri the busicess of the transferee, and to its me facture of the particular article or article which stamps printed therefrom have been In such cases a formal assignment tree the to the assignee of the entire interest in the day assigner must be executed, duly schnwisted, filed in this office. If the transfer is approved assignee, at his own expense, will then be represented the name of the predecessor cut from the in the country of the transfer than a propriete a where stamps bearing the name of a propriete heretofroe been transferred to snother person, in

ought not to be forgotten. It was in a seremarkable as the greater ones. To lican candidate for Mayor has a ma didate in that city, and of the fifth the city, the Republicans captured thins.
The total vote was 4,000 greater than in the election two years ago. The effect of its management of the management of the management of the Democracy. Before the election is was a fierce contest for the nomination of on the Democratic ticket, but since last? nearly all the prominent candidate out, and don't care to be mention tion with the office at all. The I all over the State look upon the Ne as a bad omen for them in the State of next month, and the Republicans are

The Church Union thinks it has & where the New York canvass of the None act," passed last May, as indicated that it is provided that, on a diplomanups' school, teachers' certificates in The Union says:

Now, it is perfectly plain to any one who a the demands of Catholicism, that the only

repeal of this act, which it charge gled through for flooding the S

The political situation in De city asks:

Can a city of 100,000 inhabitants afford to a chief legislative and executive offices to be fisculars of mon who can secure nomination strength of their popularity with the mice and their followers?

Ino't it about season the like question considered by the 500,000 inhabitants of the considered by the sound of the considered by the considered by the sound of the considered by the considered by the considered by the sound of the considered by the co

The Inter-Ocean's own victim of the Massippi White-Leaguers, A. P. Messitt, S are out was simply frightened into sending his lead curdling dispatch to Gov. Axes and the life Ocean by a visit of some neighboring power who came to invite him to join in a mutual tective pairel against cotton-thieres who as ed the neighborhood. Seeing them coning cut across the fields for a telegraph once, insof stopping to learn the object of their risk.

dramatic club, with the members of wancritic has not the pleasure of a personal acquinance, it is extremely dangerous to recture apparticularo, no matter how "genial" may be
intentions of the particularizor. At least it
is the present opinion of one critic, was, at
light of a recent occurrence, yows that hereals
under similar circumstances, he will confind his
self strictly to "glittering generalities."

them all, says of Messra, Warrizs and Bunow conducting a revival in that city, the Bis a finer singer than SANER, while Warris a much more effective as well as a vasily spolished exhorter than Moon. The Press predicts for Warries and Bunoger triumphs as examples, they are triumphs as examples. triumphs as evangelists than have Moody and Sankey.

The Brooklyn Eagle (Democratic) at a single sentence what the Inter-Conthrough columns to explain away—the cratic defeat in Onio: "The Onio De

realed in this burst with which it r pent-up feelings when the slaction re-received: "Our thoughts on awfa roll—'damnation and the dead."

Taxation of the property of religion, and the tional, and charitable institutions is being a tated in Massachusetts. The value of property now execupt from taxation, is alone, is estimated at \$20,000,000.

Jeff Bavis is three so

K. K. Jones, Quincy,

Victoria C. Woodhull, the Palmer. The Hon. Carlos Free Louisa Alcott is dead

stockings.

Donaldson would bave
be had lived. Mary Clammer is to wr ters this winter. Prof. E. S. Lindsley, at the Sherman.

Maj. Gen. Irwin MeDo at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. J. A. Harris,

A son of Brigham To The Hon. Myron Morg.
The Hon. Myron Morg.
Tresont House guest.
Aggustin Daly, of the laprominent arrival at
John Bascom, Presider
has new book. sity, has his new book, ity, has no ligon," in press.

Ten horses have been for Guibord's, funeral, and weighs 9 tons.

Mr. George Smith wil at Nineveh this month ; Trustees of the British The original maid of A 75. She has still the relic but her name, alas! is k Bull-Rup Russell acts the Prince of Wales writes letters to the Lor The advance agent of Pennsylvania advertise The article on "Pok Gen. W. B. Hoghes, Booth, New York; and St. Louis, are quartered

pass his next vacation Grass-widow has bee widow," meaning a divi "Conduct unbecomit player" has brought pals to grief of late. Matthew Arnold has a objections to his "L which will be published called "God and the Ri

Mr. Beecher thinks who make grape-wine are holy men, for they stuff that nobody will b A reverend ballot-be sovered in the person of the Des Moines Confere that eight men were the has been placed or

make a Princess of Aur bid her to leave the chicken in Russia, omen of storms—stor The Omaha Herald f inwardness in the repo Morton is to act as edit during the absence of Morton is a Nebraska

Col. John A. Rice, t of the Tremont House. ner consciousness a t tofore produced by his

Mr. John Ruskin ba on Florentine embroi Florentina, into which scription of three rem work which be discover Arm Hotel, at Lane A protty Irish girl wi

was tapped on the short doing, sned him for fined baif a crown an deed, come to a crisis pretty girl-cannot other place. Capt. Dawkins, of should be explained, esty's service, but mer her Majesty's ship Var now lying at the botto the London Specialor not likely to be soon a

The punishment, A banquet was gir Ban Francisco on Ti San Francisco on The responding to a tose distinguished guest ap vices of the Califor alinded to his tour in Il Prussian war, and rem armise he saw there w was mustered out on t of our Civil War.

Palmer House M. L. S.
C. H. Barnes, Philades M. L. S.
C. H. Barnes, Philades M. L. S.
C. H. Barnes, Philades M. L. S.
Gaivaston, Tex.: Miss
Giyudan, New York: J.
P. White, Datroit: D. B
Baineroff, B. soon: M. G.
W. Bates, Grand Elapids,
tan, Puttsburg: M.
W. P. Blake, New
P. Hodge, Detroit:
Prancisco: H. N. Wra,
ers, Boston: J. H. Elmos
Bostwick, New York
John N. Abbotts and Will
Tork: E. S. Evans, Buff
L. G. Stochard, Connect
Jamin O. Dow, Boston: J.
J. S. Wilson: H. A. S.
Renjamin, and J.
Renjamin, and J.
Renjamin, and J.

in lieu thereof.

with the only object of win teachers for the common scales; a previous laws of this State, which pelicents for positions in the public been educated thereof.

eads off in the agitation for the state, which it charges was "smager flooding the State with nurse interest as a correlated and qualified blic schools."

ation in Detroit seems to be seage. The Tribune of that

of the bold of the second of t

pinion of one critic, was, in the occurrence, you will confine him cumstances, he will confine him glittering generalities."

Pioneer-Press, having bear of Meests, WHITTLE and BLIS a revival in that city, that BLIS than SANERT, while WHITTLE is

er than Moopy. The Pionector WHITTLE and Russ greater

Engle (Democratic) explains to explain away—the Democration: "The Ohio Democratics"

the Cincinnati Enquirer is reurst with which it relieves is when the election returns were thoughts on awful subject and the dead."

table institutions is being against the control of the control of

season the like question was

Capt. Dawkins, of the British navy, is not, it bould be explained, dismissed from her Maj-sty's service, but merely from the command of bow lying at the bottom of the ocean, and, as the London *Specialor* ironically observes, "is not likely to be soon again under sailing orders."

pording to a toast in his own honor the disguished guest spoke feelingly of the seras of the California in Europe during the Franco-ded to his tour in Europe during the Franco-tanian war, and remarked that neither of the nies he saw there was equal to the one which is mustared out on this Continent at the close

M CHE LANGUALS.

Palmer House—M. L. Sullivant, Burr Oaks, Mich.;
C.H. Barnes, Philadelphis; the Hon. S. N. Drake,
Garssion, Iex.; Miss Laure C. Redden (Howard
Gyndan), New York; J. D. Norton, Rochester; A. E.
White, Detroit; D. B. Mudge, New York; F. L.
bacert, E. Son; M. G. Rubbard, Minnespolis; M.
Raiss, Grand Rapides..., Yvennot House—A. Brittan, Pittsburg; M. W. Halley, Charleston;
V. P. Blake, New Haven, Conn.; Samuel
Hodge, Detroit; A. C. Parnsworth, San
Finnesco; H. N. Wright, Haliffax, N. S.; C. E. Powen, Boston; J. H. Elmore, Fort Howard, Wis.; C. B.
Sontwick, New York... Parejus—John R. Payne, Brio;
San M. Abbout and William W. Wright and wife, New
York. A. E. Evans, Buffalo; B. K. Miller, Milwaukee;
A. Brouderd, Connecticnt; J. D. Loomard and Benmin C. Dow, Boaton; George W. Maghee, Pittsburg;
A. Wilson, H. A. Schultz, and M. H. Cohen, San
Fannisco; A. M. Allem and family, Sait Lake Chy...

Assance House—Col. Samuel Lovejoy, the Hon. W. J.

Salmin, and F. S. Henry, New York; Henry Pike,
Cheinasti; Cayt, B. B. Eaton and Col. C. A. DeGraf,
H. Pul; George V. King, St. Louis; John C. Black,

Carlind; J. S. White, Cinetinnati; the Hon. S. M.

Ling, Bringhold, Ili.; Amos C. Sherwood and wife,

Region, Cheminati; H. W. Rever and F. L. Foltz,

Ling, Bringhold, Ili.; Amos C. Sherwood and wife,

Ling, Graffer House—D. B. Davis and Miss

Heller, Cheminati; H. W. Rever and F. L. Foltz,

Linghand, J. La Foltz,

Linghand, H. L. Foltz,

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.

BICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.

Special Direction to The Chicago Tribuna.

AND AROB, Mich., Oct. 15.—At the meeting of the Board of Regents of the Michigan University to-day, after reading the President's report, the Hon. William P. Wells, of Detroit, was appointed to fill the vacancy in the Law Department the coming year, which is created by the absence of C. J. Walker. Alies Sarah Dir Hamis, of the class of 1874, was granted the degree of M. A. The report of the Finance Committee shows the expenses for the year ending June 30 to be \$157,439; surplus in the treasury, \$2,394; simulate expenses for the coming year, \$111.—50; estimated expenses for the coming year, \$111.—50; estimated expenses for the coming year, \$111.—50; estimated surplus. \$3,694; outstanding variants, \$3,500. Special appropriations were made to the amount of \$4,607. Two hundred to have was appropriated to start a library of the

m still coddles the ray-baby, as a subscriber who exhorts it ors, responds by quoting its o-ove that it is Republican, inste-DCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. Proux, Oct. 15.—Steamships Wyomi his, from New York, have arrived. Your, Oct. 15.—Arrived—Steamships had and O. E. Funch, from Antwa horis, from Glasgow.

she ever gots to Heaven she will be surprised and there more men and women than ladies

Prof. E. S. Lindsley, of New York, is stop

Maj.-Gen. Irwin McDowell, U. S. A., is a gues

A son of Brigham Young is studying polygamy

Tremont House guest.

Augustin Daly, of the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

John Bascom, President of Wisconsin Universit, has his new book, "The Philosophy of Re-

Ten horses have been drafted in as pall-boarers guiberd's funeral. The coffin is of stone,

tr. George Smith will resume his excavation inseed this month under the

If, George smin win resume his excavations is known this month under the direction of the hostess of the British Museum.

The original maid of Athens is now living, aged a She has still the relics of her former beauty;

Dun Russell acts as trivate secretary to

vivania advertises, "Brother Blank is

mais quotes Gen. Schenck as the standard W. B. Hoghes, U. S. A.; Col. William

her name, alas! is Mrs. Black.

ters to the London Times.

Louis, are quartered at the Tremont. President Grant expressed himself delighted

The advance agent of a religious impostor

The article on "Poker" in the New Americ

rase-widow has been courupted from "g race meaning a divorced wife, or a widow by race of law. My gracious! Where art thon? "Conduct unbecoming a gentleman and a ball-player" has brought several Eastern profes-sionals to grief of late. It must be mighty bad

obscious to his "Literature and Dogma," hich will be published in another volume, to be Bed "God and the Bible."

Mr. Beecher thinks the Connecticut deacons who make grape-wine for the Communion-table are hely men, for they turn out such abominable staff that nobody will be tempted by it to begin a

A reverend ballot-box stuffer has been dis

the Des Moines Conference, who made it appear that eight men were able to cast twelve votes.

It is feared that the enthusiastic Russians may

bicken in Russia, as everywhere else, is an

ordness in the report that Mr. J. Sterling ton is to act as editor of the Chicago Times

ring the absence of Mr. Storey in Europe.

of the Tremont House, has evolved from his in-

tofare produced by him.

reconstituences a new story, which is said by use who are so fortunate as to be in the Col-

Mr. John Ruskin has recently published a work

Porentine embroidery, entitled "Ariadne orenins," into which he has introduced a description of three remarkable pieces of needle-rit which he discovered in a room in the King's Hotel, at Lancaster, where he passed a

vas tapped on the shoulder by her Rector for so doing, sued him for assault. The Rector was fined half a crown and costs. Things have, indeed, come to a crisis if a girl—that is to say, a

French Army Maneuvres a Vernon Described by an K. K. Jones, Quincy, Ill., stope at the Palmer. Eye-Witness.

> A Lack of Discipline Observed ... The Soldiers Poorly Clad.

FOREIGN.

MacMahon Becoming Jealous Thiers' Popularity.

The Herzegovinian Insurgents Badly Defeated and Demoralized.

What the Provincials Are Fight ing For-- A Long List of Grievances.

Advance Notes of a Great Financial Scandal in Germany.

FRANCE. CARLIST GENERAL AFRESTED.

PARIS, Oct. 15,—The French authorities areested the Carlist Chief Gamundi Ossigliano. THE ELECTIONS.

e fixed for Dec. 20. EACMARON AND TRIERS.

LONDON, Oct. 16—4:30 a. m.—The Morning Echo publishes a special from Paris saying that the popularity of M. Thiers is causing some uncasiness to MacMahonites L'Universpahlishes a significant article reminding paliticians that all the Presidential competition has been adjourned until 1880.

ent believes the French elect

muil 1880.

The Times' Paris correspondent says if the Government is defeated on the question of the system of voting, President MacMahon will form an extra parliamentary Ministry under M. Fourtin, which will delay dissolution as long as pos-

THE MILITARY MANEUVRES.

tin, which will delay dissolution as long as possible.

THE MILITARY MANEUYES.

London Tinus.

Vernon, France, Sept. 25.—The Third Corps d'Armee, under the command of Gen. Lebrun, has for the last fo night been playing at war on the high table-land which lies on the left bank of the Seine round Vernon. No ground could be better for maneuvres. There are gently-sloping plains, interspersed with woods, farmhouses, and villages, and traversed in all directions by excellent highroads. Lying in the rich Valley of the Seine, it is surrounded by a most smiling and at the same time most varied landscape. On one side we have a range of lofty bluffs or cliffs, stretching as far as the eye can reach. On the other the hills are scarcely less in height, but more thickly wooded and rou ded, without the bare sides of rock which may be seen on the opposite side of the river. It was on the high ground of Chambray, above the latter hills, it at I found the troops hard at work this morning. They consisted of the Fifth, Twenty-fourth, Thirty sixth, Seventy-fourth, and One-Hundred-and-Nineteenth Regiments of the Lane, the Twentisth Battalion of Chasseurs a Pied, eight batteries of artillery, the Twellth Chasseurs a Cheval, and the Twenty-first Dragoons, with ambulances, telegraph corps, pioneers, and engineers. These were divided into two ministure armies, the one invading and the other defending Vernon; the former under the command of Gen. Joliviet, wearing white coverings over their kepis; the latter under that of Gen. Baner, in their ordinary attire. It will be remembered that in the present French maneuvres the Reservistes have for the first time been called out and attached to their respective regular regiments. Between these temporary regiments and the standing army there is no difference in uniform, and I am bound to say that in point of quickness in the field, and correctness of evolution, it is impossible to tell one from the other

recties of evolution, it is impossible to the from the other

As I was not present at the whole series of maneuvres, it is manifestly impossible to judge or even give an opinion on the military science displayed; but this morning it struck me, and competent authorities coufirm this, that the tocics of the invacing force were open to criticism, but that the rescreat was admirably conducted. This is the more strange since the French army but that the respect was admirably conducted. This is the more etrange since the French army has gained its reputation in former days rather by its offensive than its defensive-qualities. The soldiers were in good spirits and looked weil and strong. Through last night it rained, or rather poured, continuously—a fact, by the way, which prevented a midnight surprise which was to have been attempted. The abandonment of this poured, continuously—a fact, by the way, then prevented a midnight surprise which was to have been attempted. The abandonment of this scheme is, I think, to be deployed, for it is very

solidare wen he good surras and shook or without provested a midnight surpress which as at to have provested a midnight surpress which as at to have exhaust in trail warfare an attack of this description would have been ordered. A surpress of the Legislate state in real warfare an attack of this description would have been ordered. A surpress of the Legislate state in real warfare an attack of this description would have been ordered. A surpress of the Legislate state of the control of the contro

were those wideh I mentioned yesterdsy. After the infantry came the Telegraph Corps, in their neat blue-faced uniforms, with wagons and tumbrils, followed by the ambulances showing the Red Cross flag of Geneva, and the equipage of the Army Service Corps, also in new uniforms faced with rei. The artillery next defiled, consisting of seven baiteries of five and seven-pounders, two of them being of the mounted branch of this service. Their horses are wretched, but after seeing our own artillery, I have always found it difficult to admire that of any other nation. The guns, all breech-loaders, were, however, as bright as possible, and the men to match. There were no ammunition cars. Immediately following came the Twelfth Chasseurs, as a ride as badly horsed as their predecessors, though here and there certain troops made the exceptions. A real improvement would be the abolition of the hideous head-pieces wors by the privaces, which resembles nothing so much as small red drums. The rear of the procession was brought up by the Twenty first Dragoons, a line body of men, very fairly mounded when the color of the horses was not gray. The infantry were then massed at the west slae of the plain, and the order was given for the artillery and cavalry to pass at a gailop. The exhibition which followed was not gratifying. Of galloping neither gunners nor horsemen had the slightest idea. In the case of the artillery, a melancholy shamble, degenerating into a

that the most practicable plan of pacifying the insurgeat provinces and obviating future rebesition is the one favored by the Vienna Government.

MENOBANDUM FROM THE INSURGENTS.

VIENNA, Sop.: 30.—A memorandum has been presented to the International Commissioners at Methovich on the Merents, close to the Austrian frontier, in which the insurgents of the neighboring districts, which were the first to rise, state their grievances. It is as follows:

METROVICH. Sept. 12.—Henore European Commission: For four centuries the unenviable Rayabs—the Christians of the Herzegovina—have been draging on their misery. Unable to bear any longer the tyranny, barbarian persecution, violence, and oppression of the Turks, they have all rises and taken to arms to prove to the civilized Europe of the nineteenth contury that it is a shame and a sin for her that such barbarism should be allowed to exist. We have heard that you have been sent out from the Sovereigns to inquire into our grievances and why we have risen in arms. Well, here are the true and real cames. Let us begin with the Mussulman landlord. The unlicky peasant who farms a piece of ground from the Aga muss till it, and pay not less than half the produce. If the Aga comes on a visit, which happens three or four times a year, he comes with all his people, and the peasant is forced to maintain the Aga, his people, and horses; otherwise there are blown for him, and prison. The tithes are farmed in the Turkish Empire, but the farmers of the revenues, in connivance with the authorities, take tentimes their due, and the Rayah has to pay beyond this,—the Rayah has to pay the Charatah and the Askarie. The counting of the cattle and sheep is managed in the most unfortunate way. It is the Turks who count them; they peass their co-religionists; but the Christian, of the Parks corp. The Askarie. The counting of the cattle and sheep is managed in the most unfortunate way. It is the Turks who count them; they peas their co-religionists; but the Christian each complaint of the peasant of the plain, and the order was given for the artillery and cavairy to pass at a gailop. The exhibition which followed was not gratifying. Of galloping neither gumers nor horsemen had the slightest idea. In the case of the artillery, a melancholy shamble, degenerating into a trot, was produced by dint of whip and star, the wretched horses seeming niterly unable to get over the ground. The cavairy went better in point of spred, but the troops were with difficulty kept from overriding one another, and lines were kept with indifferent success. But if the galloping was bad, the next performance was simply litilerous. A row of huidles, some 2 feet high, was stretched across to the saluting point, and over this insignificant obstacle the cavairy passed in a way which reminded me of the "hunting scenes" which are generally the stock-piece of wandering circuses. It is, perhaps, needless to say that the hirdles were laid flat by the first half-troop which jumped them. This brought the review to an esd, and the crowd closed round the staff as the Marshai left the ground. The spectators had throughout preserved a perfectly stolid demeanor, not a cheer being raised as the regiments defiled. But now a few crees were heard: "Vive le Marachal," hawled one man; "Vive la Republique," replied his neighbor: "Vive la France," called out a third; and, in order that all parties might be heard, if not seen, "Vive la France," called out a third; and, in order that all parties might be heard, if not seen, "Vive la France," called out a third; and, in order that all parties might be heard, if not seen, "Vive la France," called out a third; and, in order that all parties might be heard, if not seen, "Vive la France," called out a third; and, in order that all parties might be heard, if not seen, "Vive la France," such out the regiments of cavalry, seven batteries of ground, but bearing in mind the fact that only eight line regiments of cavalry, seven batteries of artillery, and small contingents from the scientific corps were present, I Paris, Seot. 27.—It is becoming the fashion for Republicans auxions to express their ideas on passing events to do so under the guise of celebrating some revolutionary anniversary. Revolutions have so blentifully dotted the calendar with red-letter days that no difficulty need ever be experienced in discovering such a pretext. Yesterday b ing the anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic in 1792, about 500 Radicals dimed together in the Hall of the Avenue de St. Mands, at the eastern extremity of Paris, and heard a speech of M. Louis Blanc, which, nominally strendegium on the Convention, was ready an atteck on the Constitution. M. Blanc began by depicting the apparently desperate position of France at the time when the Convention unanimously probability as expected by Robespierre alone, there being in 1789, according to Desmoulios, not more than ten Republicans in France. This rapid chang of opinion he attributed to Royalty having been found incompatible with Liberty. He then commended the Convention for not giving to Presidents elected for a certain term the place vacated by Kings. With regard to the first public functionary, whether called President or King, the soveraginty of the people ought never to be put to sleep for a fixed time, there being a risk of it finding itself fettered on awaking. The executive should be subordmated to the legislative power like the arm to the head. The Convention did not in founding the Republic raise a chair to the level of a throne, and put a parvenu

CREAT BRITAIN. LONDON, Oct. 15 .- A number of coasters were rrecked and several lives lost in the gale of yes BURNED BY MOLTEN METAL. London, Oct. 16-6 a. m.-Fifteen workmen

power like the arm to the head. The Convention did not in founding the Republic raise a chair to the level of a throne, and put a parrenu King in the place of an hereditary King. Here the report it serts the word sensation. Passing on to the question, he used the simile of a two-headed serpent stopped on its way to a brook by a bush, one of its heads turning to the right, the other to the left, and the serpent, as neither would give way, dying of thirst. He also cited Franklin's metaphor of a carriage with two drivers at opposite ends neutralizing each other's efforts, so that the carriage was motionless. As to the danger of precipitation and tyranny with a simple Chamber, he suggested that, as once proposed by Victor Hugo, every bill before being admitted to discussion might be elaborated by a national council of distinguished men, that the Judges, as in America, might overrule any law contrary to the Constitution, thus affording a permanent control ship to check averses of the Legisla.

the Constitution, thus affording a permanent control able to check excesses of the Legisla-ture without awakening its jealousy or irritating its pride. Floort Parliaments would be another safeguage.

its pride. Fhort Parliaments would be another safeguard, and, as in America, the Constitution meight forbid infringements on religious liberty, liberty of speech and of the press, and the right of petitioning. Moderating powers, he maintained, when once they had the character of rivalry, moderated nothing. If strong, they seized the direction of the movement: if weak, they were carried away by it. A moderating authority to be capable of fulfilling its mission required to be invested with such great force as itself to require control, just as at Carthage one tribunal after another was created merely with the effect of shifting the trianny. The French people, however, respected a Senate, not through abstract theories, but because they deemed it a refuge open to the old nobility, the cradle of a threatening oligarchy, the hypocrisy of the counter revolution. The Convention could not consider compatible with a Republic a Senate held by the Constituent Assembly superfluous when in a Monarchy. As to the pattern of of molten metal at the Walsall Iron Works today.

THE LINCOEN TOWER.

Lendon News, Sept. 29.

Yesterday afternoon, between 3 and 4 o'clock,
an unusually interesting ceremony was performed at Christ Church, Westminster Bridge-road
(which is to take the place of Surrey Chapel),
on the occasion of the completion of the Lincoln Tower, in connection with that building. About twenty persons, including
three ladies, hazarded the ascent to the
scanfolding at the summit of the tower,—a
height of 290 feet,—some of the less adventurous
going up in a hoist provided with a seat, while
of the ancomfortably strong breeze that was
blowing. The object of the gathering was to
witness the kev. Newman Hall lay the topmost
stone of the tower, which is one of the highest
of the old English Gothic type in London.
Mr. Hall was accompanied by his brother,
the Rev. Arthur Hall. When the visitors
had ranged themselves in a group
round the spire, and the apertures into
which the iron supports of the topstone fit had
been filled with cement, the architect. Mr. R. H.
Paull, of the firm of Messrs, Paull & Bickardise,
handed a silver trows to Mr. Hall, which had
been specially provided for the occasion, with
which the reversend gendeman spread the
cement in true masonlike fashion, and
when the crowning stone, which is in
the form of a cross, had been carefully
lowered into its place, the reverend gentleman said: "In the name of the Father, the Son,
and the Holy Ghost, this topstone is now laid of
the Lincoln Tower, erected by equal contributions from citizens of Great Britain and America,
for the glory of God and of peace and good will
among men, as a memorial of the abolition of
Slavery and of President Lincoln, and as a
token of international brotherhood. Not unto
us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto thy
name be all the glory. Accept the work
of our hands, bless this tower for thy
glory and the promotion of freedom, peace, and
international brotherhood." The Rev. Arthur
Hall then offered up a brief prayer, and "Praise
God, from who THE LINCOLN TOWER. of the cotater revolution. The Convention could not consider compatible with a Republic a Senate held by the Constituent Assembly superfluous when in a Monarchy. As to the pattern of England, they knew that the House of Lords, having exhausted its power of obstructing progress, served for little more, as Chatham said, than to faire tapisserie, and would finish by being comparable to the battle-field of the Nibelanger, where the shades of great chiefs continue their earthly combats. As for the United States, there were two Chambers, because their were two covereignties,—the Union and the States. But France was not a federation, and the departments had not their local life to be protected. On this question the Girondims agreed with the Mountain; it being only after the 9 Thermidor, and as a means of organizing the counter revolution, that the idea of two Chambers reappeared, which led Frances to the 18 Brumaire. The precaution them taken of having both Chambers elected by the people was a vain one. Thanks to the compficity of the Council of Elders, Bonaparte's dissolution of the Council of S60 was a simple affair of grenaliers. Dummon had predicted that the former would defend the Constitution against the love of innovation. But the innovation which he had not foreseem was Cusarism. After a glowing description of the repulse of invaders and insurgents and of the legislation of the Convention, the institutions it founded, and the principles it originated, M. Blanc concluded thus:

Let us be writh respect and love before the Republic of our fathers, and let no recollection of the do Hev. Arthur Hall. When the visitors had ranged themselves in a group to the firm and the second the property of the control of the control of the property of the control of the control of the property of the control of the contr

good will. Then turning to the congregation, which filled the transept, he spoke in English equally measured and clear, dwelling on the special points of interest in the ceremony. He acknowledged the magnanimity of Pio Nono in promoting to the purple a prelate of New York, and proceeded to show the propriety of his taking his title from the beautiful and magnificent church hallowed by the tomb of St. Catherine of Siena. He chose the Santa Maria Sopra Minerva from its association with the Dominican order, to which the first two Bishops of New York belonged. The former of these completed his studies in the Convent of the Santa Maria Sopra Minerva, but was destined never to reach New York. His successor, a Dominican from San Clement, was the first Bishop to arrive in the Empire City, while the Cardinal himself, on becoming a prelate in that See, signalized the event by inviting all the Dominicans within reach to receive his blessing. The church, moreover, was dedicated to the immaculate Mother of God in remembrance of her annunciation, and so might she, the Virgin Mary, intercede for all present in the day of storm and trial.

After this brief address the Dominicans made obeisance to His Emisence, the Te Deum was grandly given, Cardinal McCloskey bestowed from the high altar his Episcopal benediction, and granted a hundred days' indelgence to all present. He then retired in procession to the sacristy, where Catholics and Protestants alike crowded in to kiss his hand.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—The Jews, who own nearly nalf of Berlin, and rule, if not the camp and the Court, at least the market and the Exchange are having just now un maucais quart d'heure.
They had their innings about two years and a
half ago, when Deputy Lasker, from his seat in
Parliament, thundered his memorable philippics half ago, when Deputy Lasker, from his seat in Parliament, thundered his memorable philippics against Councilor Wagener and Prince Putbus, who, as their friends affirm, were guilty only of belonging to the Conservative side in politics.—
the dust kicked up about their names having been simply raised with the view of screening the "fishy" speculations and transactions of the Liberals themselves. The fact is that a jury of honor has formally acquitted Prince Putbus of the charges brought against him, and that, as soon as this verdict was delivered, the Prince was received in a most conspicuous manner by the Emperor, while Wagener, the other victim of Lasker's denunciations, is admitted to the close confidence and friendship of Chancellor Blamarck. The enemies of Judsh, cuniously leagued together against the common object of their abhorence, are now taking reprisa s with full interest. The Ultramontane Germania has been for some time running a tilt against the tribe, and with such violence that it is really a comfort to think that this devout print has not the trons and the fagrunning a tilt against the tribe, and with such violence that it is really a comfort to think that this devout print has not the irons and the fagots of the Holy Inquisition at its back. The Kreuzzihung soon followed suit, and joins from time to time in the hue and cry against a race which has always been the especial abhorrence of the Prussian junker. But a more deliberate and systematic enemy has appeared in the field in the shape of a weekly paper called the Deutsche Eisenbahn Zeitung, started about nine months ago, with the accompaniment of a come sheet called the Argus, in which Lasker was piteously lampooned. It is said, of course, that the Eisenbahn Zeitung is supported by Prince Putbus himself. A very natural supposition, all things considered; still, the statement is indignantly denied by the promoters, who, however, remain somewhat in the background. The Eisenbahn Zeitung, always in quest of a new sensation, has pow widened its programme, and promises to draw the voil from all the iniquities and swindles perpetrated by the dominant political party, particularly by the Jewish element in it,—"fearlessly, remorsely, and without regard to persons [I quote from the prospectus], showing up the projectors and swindlers who, as a separate caste, are seeking by the most abominable means to concentrate the power of the purse within their own hands, and to terrorize the nation politically and economically." Some of the late financial operations of the Prussian and German Governments have falson under the lash of the Eisenbahn Zeitung,—operations which are known besides to have met with the disapproval of Bismarck himself, although he generally allows his colleagues full elbow-room in these matters; while he himself is treated with marked respect in the columns of the pa-

disapproval of Bismarck himself, although he generally allows his colleagues full elbow-room in these matters; while he himself is treated with marked respect in the columns of the paper. It has, therefore, bees shrewdly surmised that the great statesman himself, or perhaps Herr Wagener at his instigation, is really acting behind the scenes in this matter—a surmise which seems sufficiently wild to be dismissed at once without further attendion.

The chief object of attack in the columns of the Eisenbahn Zeitung at the present moment is the well-known Discouto Bank, the Directors of which, together with the equally well-known banking firm of V. Heichroeder, are accused of embezziement to the amount of 57,000,000 of thalers from the Roumanian Railway Company, the affairs of which passed into their hands from those of another person, also enjoying a great name in the financial world,—Dr. Strousberg,—who, in concert with the Roumanian Government, is said to be the prime mover of the sensational disclosures of the Eisenbahn Zeitung. It is worthy of note that the Berlin journal is seconded more or less actively by certain Austrian and Roumanian papers, as, for instance, by L'Orient, published in Krouskalt; the Deutsche Zeitung, of Vicona; and Reforma, of Bucharest.

It is not my purpose to go into all the particulars of this famous scandal, the account of

we analyse in good time what springs out of al this.

ANTI-PROTECTIONIST MENTING.

DANTSIC, Sept. 25.—An anti-Protectionist meeting was held here to-day, at which the Konigsberg, Stettin, and Bromberg Chambers of Commerce and sixty-three other cooperations were represented. The following resolution was unan imously passed:

That the strict execution of Clause 5 of the Customs Tariff act of the 7th of July, 1873, decreeing the total abolition from the lat of January, 1877, of the import duties on iron, is of imperative necessity, and that this meeting expresses its conviction that any further changes in the customs tariff of Nov. 1, 1873, must be made in a manner favorable to free Trade.

The Chairman was authorized to make representations in the spirit of this resolution to the Imperial Parliament.

Imperial Parliament.

REFURN OF ALSATIANS AND LORNAINERS.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—The Magdeburger Zeitung reports a steady influx back to Alsace-Lorraine of young men who had migrated in order to avoid military duty. In one district alone, Zabern (Saverne), thirty-one have returned aince the beginning of August, and have intimated their readiness to perform their military obligations. Twenty-four of them came from France and seven from America. The presence for the first time of Alsatians at the recent Catholic Congress at Freiburg is another indication that retunion with France is regarded as a remote, if not a problematical, event.

RUSSIA. FUDICIAL TORTURE AT HAPRAL.

London Telegraph.

St. Petersbueg, Sept. 23.—A remarkable co

of judicial torture is reported from Hapsal, a favorite seaside resort near Revel, which has greatly excited the Russian public, and has again brought up the separate rights of the Baltic provinces to prove the necessity for a speedy introduction of judicial reform. The German aristocracy of Livonis and Esthonia "fear the Greeks even bearing gifts," and are disposed to consider their antiquated judicial system as one of their inalienable privileges. Some months ago the Town-Hall at Hapsel was entered in the night and a how bearing and the control of th consider their antiquated judicial system as one of their inalienable privileges. Some months ago the Town-Hall at Hapsel was entered in the night, and a box broken open, from which was stolen money of the city amounting to 20,000 roubles, and an almost equal sum belonging to the Burgomaster and to one Magnus Kummel, the Secretary of the Magnus Kummel, the Secretary of the Magnus Kummel, the Secretary of the Magnus Francy. As in the Baltic Provinces the myestigation of crime rests entirely with the police, and as Kummel, besides being the Secretary of the magistrates, was also acting as Police-Master, be had in his own hands the task of finding those who had stolen his money. Sourted on by his personal losses, he entered with zest on his duties, and arrested right and left everybody on whom was cast the slightest suspiction of taxing the cash, of keeping it, or of knowing by whom it had been stolen. The repose of the bathers and other visitors at Hapsel soon bogan to be disturbed at night by groans and cries issuing from the Town-Hall, apparently from pensons being whipped or tortured. A complaint was made, and an investigation was had by a German official from Revel, but nothing was brought to light. Subsequently, however, Nero, one of the prisoners, died, and the Magistrate reported that death resulted from apoplexy; but the City Physician, on examination, discovered that be had been strangled or choked and that his back was covered with a mass of bruises and ulcers. A public rumor insisted that Nero died during torture, which seems to be true, a man having sat on his head to keep him still while he was being whipped,—another investigation was made, and the most cruel practices were disclosed. Not content with flogging the persons whom he had arrested in the prisons of the Town Hall, in order to extort confessions from them. Kummel had even taken a man named for the had hidden the money somewhere in the grave and to good or drink for two or three days at a time. It is penhaps singular that the Russians should night, and a box broken open, from which was

SPAIN. THE RECENT NOTE TO THE VATICAN. MADRID, Oct. 15.—The Epoca, of this city, has an editorial article explanatory of the note that was recently sent to the Vatican. "The note, was recently sent to the Vatican. "The note," says the Epoca, "points to the religious condition of Europe, and makes the deduction that Spain cannot be exceptional. It expressed a wish to negotiate for a modification of the articles of the Concordat of 1851, which can never be executed."

Maderd, Oct. 15.—King Alfonso delivered the berretta to Mgr. Simeoni to-day.

JAMAICA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15.—The Signal Of-fice reports a severe earthquake to-day at Je-

INDIA.

DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Times of India says
20,000 people are rendered homeless by floods in
the neighborhood of Ahmdabad, in the province
of Guzerat.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Purnett's Coconine
Prevents the Hair from Falling.
Promotes Its Healthy Growth.
Is not Gressy nor Sticky.
Leaves no Disagresable Odor.
Subduss Refractory Hair.
BUNNET'S COCOLINE
Soothes the Irritated Scalp Skin.
Affords the Richest Lustra.
Is not an Alcoholic Wash.
Kills Dandruff.
Gives New Life to the Hair.
BUNNETT'S COCOLINE. BURNETT's COCOAINE Remains Longest in Effect.

FURNISHING GOODS.

Gents in want of FURNISH-ING GOODS? If so you will find the largest, finest, and richest line ever offered in Chicago at

FRENCH'S 163 State-st., cor. Monroe.

PANTALOONS. CASH versus CREDIT.

CHICAGO PANTS WAREHOUSE,

510 & 512 WEST MADISON-ST. MABEY & PRALL, Merchant Tailors,

The CHICAGO PANTS are varranted all wool, wall shrunk, well trimmed, newest goods, best well trimmed, perfect til, 89,00 A PAIR

CLOTNING.

OUR ASSORTMENT OF

Men's and Boys OVERCOATS BUSINESS, DRESS

School Suits, Cannot be surpassed. We carry the largest stock in the Northwest, and every garment is made by us for the City Retail Trade, and is guaranteed equal in every respect to CUSTOM-MADE WORK. We pay no MID-DLE PROFIT, and customers can rely on getting the best made and most stylish goods at LOWER PRICES than asked elsewhere for inferior articles.

inferior articles. BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S

Clothing,

NEW STYLES, just received. We ask an examination of our stock. We are offering BARGAINS. WILDE,

BLUETT & CO., State and Madison-sts. NO LIONS.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

Fancy Goods!

We are constantly in receipt of Fashionable Novelties in this de artment. Rich Bridal Fans; the Cardinal Fan; Vienna and Russia goods, in new designs; White Ivory and Pearl-mounted Fans, plain and painted; Mourning Fans, mounted in Dead Ebony and Black Pearl; Tortoise and Ivory-back Combs, Toilet Articles, Soaps, Brushes, and Perfumery of superior qualities; Painted Porcelain Brooches, in fresh designs; Coral, Shell, Garnet, Jet, Japanese, Silver Gilt, and Vulcanite Jewelry; "The Dog Collar;" Genuine Russia Leather Goods, of which, as in all this class of goods, we exhibit the largest and richest stock in the West, with such advantages of purchase as to offer them at less than usual prices.

We also call attention to our extensive Trimming Dep't, which contains all the "Novelties" of the season, with many new designs exclusively our own. We have just opened a choice lot of Fur Trimmings in Black and Silver Grey Coney, Brown Genet, Otter, Blk. Marten, Seal, Fox. Swansdown, Grebe, and Coon, and a most complete as sortment of Rich Fall Dress, Cloak, and Suit same low scale of prices!

106, 108 & 110 State-st. 56, 58, 60 & 62 Washington-st.

WINDOW GLASS.

TWENTY PER CENT

LOWER THAN

FRENCH WINDOW GLASS Having greatly improved this year in STYLE OF PACKING, as well as in Melting, Fiattening, and Sort-ing, we believe our "COHANSEY" and "BRIDGZ-TON" brands superior to other American and EQUAL TO IMPORTED GLASS. Unusual Inducements are now offered for trial orders, which, of course, show best in high quality and large size. One quality better than Franch can be used with material saving.

Though our cost is considerably enhanced, we give buyers advantage in price for introduction.

COHANSEY GLASS MANUF'G CO., N. W. cor. Third and Arch-sts., Phila, MANUFACTURERS

Window Glass. Bottles, and Fruit Jars. GROCERIES.

BUY YOUR FALL SUPPLY

TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, GROCERIES C. JEVNE'S

WHOLESALE GROCERY HOUSE

1 & 8 North Clark-st. AT TRULY WHOLESALE PRICES. Fine Moyune Teas and best qualities of Cot-fee a Specialty. OIL TANKS.

WILSON & EVENDEN'S FOIL TANKS, MEASURING PUMP 47 & 49 West Lake St. CHICAGO

Send for Catalogue. EVENDEN'S WOOD-COVERED CANS. SPECIACLES.



JUST RECEIVED: 40,000 CIGARS

FIRES.

IN CHICAGO.

At 4:30 o'clock yesterday a still alarm was given to Engine Company No. 6 on account of a fire in the three-story brick dwelling in the rear

of No. 492 South Union street. The fire originated from sparks from a chimney, and was extinguished without any serious loss.

The alarm from Box 862 at noon yesterday was

caused by a fire in the one-story frame dwelling of Jacob Hofard, at No. 539 South Halsted street. The fire originated from unknown causes in some

rubbish under the house. Loss, about \$50; no

insurance.

The slarm from Box 413 at 9:50 o'clock last evening was caused by a fire in the barn in the rear of No. 582 Warren avenue, owned by Maria Walters. The fire was extinguished with a loss of not more than \$50. No insurance.

AT CEDAR RAPIDS.

AT QUINCY, ILL.

and by J. McMillen as a shoeshop, was burn

AT AUGUSTA, ME. AUGUSTA, Me., Oct. 15.—This evening the steam mill of the Kenebec Land and Lumber

Company, with its valuable machinery and two lumber houses, burned. Loss, \$50,000; insur-ance, \$15,000. While the fire was in progress a

derrick fell, killing Albert L. Peale, and severely i-juring Charles Diplock, member of the Pacific Fire Company.

AT PATOKA, IND.

Evansville, Ind., Oct. 15.—The Eagle Distiltiliery, formerly owned by Bingham Bros., at Patoka, was burned this morning. Loss heavy, and partially insured.

FINANCIAL BOSTON.
BOSTON. Oct. 15.—There was quite a run of

the Home Savings Bank, of this city, to-day. The officers state that the bank is in a perfectly

safe condition; that they are paying all that come, without requiring the regular notice, and expect to continue so to do. The semi-annual

dividend on its earnings amounts to about \$200, 000, and its distribution calls nearly 30,000 depositors to the bank. Should the run continue tite bank will undoubtedly require the notice provided for in the contract with each depositor.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Moses S. Herman & Co.,

of No. 22 Walker street, the principal member of which firm is a brother of A. S. Herman, who

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 15.—A petition has been filed in the office of Lucian Eaton, Begister in

filed in the office of Lucian Eaton, Begister in Bankruptcy, by Mr. Cameron, Assignee of Pat-rick E. Fletcher, asking for a reconsideration of claims amounting to \$40,000, growing out of certain option deals in lard, pork, etc., made by Fletcher with various parties. The polition characterizes these option sales as only pre-tended contracts, and asks that they be dis-allowed.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 16—1 a. m.—For the Upper Lakes, the Upper Mississippi, and Lower Missouri and Ohio Valleys, and Temesses, stationary or rising barometer, northwest to northeast winds, low temperature, shd clear or partly cloudy weather, followed by warmer, cloudy weather, and southeast winds north of Missouri.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

LOCAL OBSERVATION. CHICAGO, Oct. 18.

Time. Bar. Thr Hu. Wind. Rain Wither.

6:53 h. m. 29.73 41 74 N. W. fresh. ... Cloudy 11:18 a. m. 29.78 41 74 N. W. fresh. ... Cloudy 2:00 p. m. 29.89 42 58 N. W. fresh. ... Cloudy 9:00 p. m. 29.81 42 58 N. W. fresh. ... Cloudy 9:00 p. m. 29.90 42 58 N. W. fresh. ... Cloudy 10:18 p. m. 29.90 40 55 N. W. fresh ... Cloudy

Maximum thermometer, 46; minimum, 39.

QENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CE12AGO, Oct. 15—Midnight. Station. Bar. Thr Wind. Rain Wea

| Chicago | 29.90 | 40 S. W., fresh | Cloudy, Cheyenne | 30.13 | 60 W. gentis | Clear. Davenport | 29.99 | 39 N. W., fresh | Clear. Duluth | 30.03 | 21 N. gentis | Clear. Denver | 30.16 | 65 S., gentis | Fair. Ft. Gary | 30.08 | 40 S. E., gentis | Cloudy, Cibson | 30.03 | 44 N. E., light | Clear. Deven | 44 N. E., light | Clear. Deven | 44 N. E., light | Clear. Clear. Mr. wukes | 34.00 | 33 N. S., brisk | Cloudy, Keckuk | 29.96 | 40 N., gentis | Clear. Cloudy.

WET TREASURE TROVE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Monnog, Mich., Oct. 15.—The expedition of

Mr. Charles O. Avery's steam-yacht Mamie of

Chicago, under the charge of Capta. Vogell and Chapin, in search of the schooner Favorite, sunk with a cargo of whisky twenty-five years ago, has been successful.

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 15.—A small building on the vee, occupied by Hugh Smith as a boiler-shop

The Present Reign of Disorder in East Feliciana Parish.

Further Concerning the Dastardly Taking Off of John Gair and Catherine Mathews.

Prompt Effort of the Acting Governor to Visit Retribution on the Murderers.

Outrages of the Rough Riders-Country Stores Burned and Plundered.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 15.—The assassination of the Hon. John Gair, while in the hands of a Sheriff's posse by a body of seventy armed and masked men in the Parish of East Feliciaus, has produced a profound sensation here. Gair had always enjoyed an excellent character for honesty, and his political views had been characterized by conservatism. He was charged with being accessory before the fact to the poisoning of Dr. J. W. Saunders, the principal being sister-in-law, Catherine Matthews, was employed in Dr. Saunders' as wet-nurse. Dr. Saunders was of those concerned in the shooting of colored Sheriff, Henry Smith, on the 4th inst. It is claimed that the woman con-fessed that on a visit to Gair, who had been driven from the parish and was stopping in Baton Rouge, he gave her arsenic, and induced her to give it to Dr. Saunders. The latter is now, however, alive and well. The following special dispatch to the Republican from Baton Rouge gives the particulars of Gair's arrest: "Deputy Sheriff Woodward came here on the

18th inst. with a warrant for the arrest of John Gair, charged with being accessory the fact to the possoning of W. Saunders, of Clinton, La. He called at the Sheriff's office about 1 p. m., and the Deputy replied that the Sheriff was citizens to introduce him to the Mayor of showed the Mayor and the Chief-of-Police the warrant for the arrest of John Gair, signed by John B. Lyons, the Parish Judge, and duly sealed with the parish seal. At about 2 p. m. Gair was arrested by the Deputy Sheriff and posse. All were brought to the Mayor's office by the Chief-of-Police, but, as there had been no disturbance of the peace, and the Mayor had no power to inquire into criminal cases un-der the law, the Sheriff and posse left with Mr. Gair for Clinton at about 2:30 p. m., and, before leaving this city, Mr. John Gair spoke to Mr. Reed, District Attorney for this district. 1t has Reed, District Attorney for this district. It has been learned that Mr. Gair was shot and killed on the road. His friends have telegraphed to but the wires are down. Mrs.
is here, and has not been
rbed. In addition to the political disturb-

ances, there is considerable excitement in East Feliciana and neighboring parishes, caused by armed bands of Rough-Riders cavorting through the country, burning stores which are in the habit of buying seed-cotton. The pretext for the burning is, that the negroes steal the cotton and sell it at these stores. The owners of the stores declare that the only object is robbery, and are retaliating by burning the gin-houses of the parties who are concerned in it. A letter was published in this mornit. A letter was published in this morning's papers from a storekeeper in East Feliciana, named W. B. Ligon, asking that the Government afford some protection, and offering to organize a force to aid in restoring order."

Tha following from the Republican's Baton Rouge special will show that Mr. Ligon's store was burned last night, and that further threats are made: "Last night thirty persons in disguise attacked Mr. Mox's store, about 8 miles from here, also Mr. Ligon's, and burned the same, for the purpose of robbery, but under the pretense of stepping the buying of seed-cotton. This disguised party made threats to burn the cotton-gins and stores in this city. Mayor Schorter issued a proclamation to-day calling upon all good citizens to assist the authorities in protecting the property of the city. Mayor Schortex issued a proclamation to-day calling upon all good citizens to assist the authorities in protecting the property of the people of the city. In view of the disturbed condition of affairs. Lieut.-Gov. Antoine, acting in the absence of Gov. Kelfogg from the State, issued the following proclamation.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, New DELEASE, Oct. 18, 1875.—WHEREAS, Official information has been received by the Executive Department that in the Farish of East Feliciana, in this State, certain evil-disposed persons, acting in concert with residents of the adjoining State of Mississippi, have banded sugether for unlawful and disorderly purposes, and brought about in the Parish of East Feliciana and in the district immediately adjacent thereto a condition of anarchy and mob violence which is dangerous to the peace and property of that section of the State, and which has culminated among other results in the

and which has culminated among outer results in following:

First—In the violent expulsion from the parish of following:

East Felicians of a large number of the parish officials admitted to have been legally elected and qualified. Second—In the compulsory adjournment of the Fifth Judicial District Court in said parish, and the shooting of the Sheriff while in the discharge of his official duties in connection with said Court.

Third—In the patrolling of the parish by bands of armed and masked men on arrands of violence and

posse, and whilst on his way to answer a criminal charge preferred against him.

Fifth—In the hanging by a lawless mob of a woman. a near relative of said Gair, accused of an attempted crime, and who as the time of her unlawful execution was lodged in the parish prison, awaiting trial for an effense alleged against her.

Sixth—In the incendiary warning of owners of country stores and cotton gins in this and adjacent parishes; and

Sixta—In the incendiary warning of owners of country stores and cotton gins in this and adjacent parishes; and Witzazas, All their disorderly and lawless acts are productive of great injury to the State, and are subversive of all the conditions of peace and prosperity; now, therefore, I. C. C. Antoine, Lieutenant Governor, and Acting Governor of the State of Louisians, do issues this proclamation, commanding the mititary and disorderly bodies of men in said Parish of East Policians to disporse and retire to their homes, and call upon all good citizens to co-operate with the civil authorities in arresting and bringing to justice all such violent and disorderly persons, to the end that the public peace and obedience to the laws may be speedily restored.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State

speadily restored.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State
hereunto attached, this 18th day of October, in the
year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-five,
and of the independence of the United States the one-

ng Governor, P. G. DESMONDE, Secretary of State, By the Acting-Governor, P. G. Desnonor, Secretary of State.

Acting-Gov. Antoine will to-morrow direct District-Judge Dewing to call a special term of his Court to investigate these disturbances, and if he refuses another Judge will be appointed in his place. It is said that Judge Dewing, who is a planter, is disinclined to go into an investigation on account of his personal and business interest in the parishes. The State Constabulary law, which is very stringent, and gives the Governor very enlarged powers, will be for the first time brought into requisition, and Gen. Hugh J. Campbell, with as strong a force as is necessary, will be sent up to enforce the orders of the Court. A vigorous and determined effort will be made to bring the murderers of John Gair and Catherine Mathews to justice. The State officers declare it their intention to act upon Attorney-General Pierrepont's advice in the Mississippi case, and see how it works.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUDUE, Is., Oct. 15.—The epizootic is

DUBLOUE, Is., Oct. 15.—The epizootic is spreading rapidly in this city. Livery stables have many cases, and the street-car and lumber teams are all working. The horses are taken with it in a mild form.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

OREOGE, Ill., Oct. 15.—The much-dreaded discase known as the epizootic, has made its appearance in this city among the livery horses.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
LOCKFORD, Illi., Oct. 15.—The Coroner's jury sho for the past few days have been engaged in investigating the cause of Nellie Russell's death returned a veallet this afternoon that deceased died from arsenical poison administered by the arm hand. The girl had been seduced by some man, whose name has not transpired, and the sock this means of hiding her aname from

the world. The child, which Drs. Goodwin and say was born alive, has not been found, Huse say was born alive, has not been found, and the closet investigation fails to give any clew to what the girl did with it. A large number of persons followed the remains of the unfortnate Nellie to her last resting place to-day.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 15.—John T. Huss, Cashier of the First National Bank of Trifin, O., committed suicide this evening by shooting himself through the heart. An examination of the affairs of the bank is now going on. It is believed that irregularities have existed for some time. Much excisement prevails in Trifin.

### ARMY REUNION.

The Grand Affair at Indianapolis. Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 15.—The soldiers' parade to-day was a grand affair, and was witnessed by crowds of people who througed the streets from the exit at Camp Morton to the halting point at the State Capitol grounds. Private residences and business bouses along the line of march were handsomely decorated. A squad of cavalry, commanded by Capt. Sparks, cleared the advance. Howe's magnificent band from Peru led off, followed by the 1812 and Mexican veterans, the first on wagons. Leading the Mexicans was the identical First Regiment flag of historical reidentical First Regiment flag of historical renown carried by Stevenson, who bore it through
Gen. Taylor's campaign of 1812. There were
fully a score of survivors, of aged and decrepid
forms, but still abowing the fire of
youth as they added their cheering
to the enthusiasm which surrounded them.
Following these, and leading the soldiers
of the State during the Robelium, were the Sevof the State during the Robeliton, were the Seventh Indiana Cavalry, still of respeciable numbers, and the regiments in regular succession for twenty or more numbers, the Eighth. Tenth, Eleventh, and Thitteenth showing larger than the average. These, however, ended regularly, the remainder of the column falling in where there was an opening, and the artillery and city regiment covering the rear guard. It was considerably after the noon hour before the rear reached the State House grounds, and the Arrangement Committee were slow in bringing the vast assembly to order for the speech-masing which was to follow. The exercised opened with prayer by Chaplain Stevenson, and then Gen. Tom Browne submitted the following telegram just received:

Sciding Property Sciences of the Contract of the Sciences of the Sci Soldings' Home, Dayron, O.—Gen, T. M. Browns, President Indicator by Remon: The 2,20 disabled veterans of this home, including 300 Indians soldiers, desire to congratulate you all on the success of your first general reunion. Our best wishes attand you From the officers and soldiers of the Dayton Soldiers'

senator morton was then introduced, and spoke at some length, and was followed by Gen. Gresham, Following the address by Gen. Gresham, H. B. Sayles, of Huntington, on be-half of the Executive Committee, presented banners to the delegations from Bartholomes and Tippecance Counties, these two being about equal in the demonstration.

Gen. Coburn, Charman of the Monumental Committee, submitted a language and a lang

Compittee, submitted a lengthy report, reviewing the different monuments of the New as well as the Old World of ancient timits, and, after quite a number of suggestions, recommended the monumental building plan, with provision for the preservation of trophies, relica, records, memoirs, portraits, busts, statuary, arms, and all matters connected with our military history. The building is to be of solid material, elegant in style, and to be erected by subscription and legislative appropriation for this purpose. It is suggested to form an association, irrespective of party, to secure contributions and to elect men to the Legislature who will favor a State appropriation: also that branch associations be formed in every district to carry out the main design, the arrangements for which shall be left in the hands of the Central Committee. Two estimates have been submitted to the Committee, one highly create and elegant in character, embracing 7,000 square feet, with a central dome 150 feet high, to cost \$250,000. The other is a smaller design, covering a space of 4,600 square feet, and with a tower instead of a dome, the exterior for memorial purposes, statuary, etc., and the interior for historical purposes. Sug-bosed cost \$250,000.

Resolutions embodying the substance of the report were unanimously adopted, and the present Committee continued.

Col. Merrill, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted a series with a whereas returning thanks to the ladies and other people, and the following andunciation of principles:

\*\*Prist\*\*—That we recognize between right and wrong, and the following and the report were were an extended to the report were were recommended.

First—That we recognize between right and wrong, and between the results of right and wrong, a gulf made as deep and impassable as the gulf which parts heaven and helt.

Second—That as our pfigrim ancestors, our revolutionary fathers, and we ourselves stood up in the latter days for right and justice, we will now hold fast our hard-won conquests.

our hard-won conquests.

Third—That we will maintain perfect freedom of religious principles, a system of free schools, untrammoled by sect or party, and the right everywhere of free speech.

Fourth—That the cause of liberty and union for which we fought is the cause of God and man, and can never be a lost cause.

Fifth—That the bond be ween comrades in camp and field was not broken when the volunteers were discharged, but is and will ever be the indissoluble tie of sacred friendship.

Sixth—That the dead are not forgotten. Silent they lie, but their voiceless lips are eloquent for right, and their orphans are the beloved and honored children of the Republic.

the Republic.

Seventh—That under the inspiration of this reunion and of the tender memories of fallen soldiers who in their death gave the full measure of patriotic devotion, we consecrate ourselves and to the service of our country and of humanity.

### CASUALTIES.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 15.—Last evening Albert Hallgart, a lad 11 years old, in attempting to board the Indianapolis, Clucionati & Louisville

board the Indianapolis, Clucionati & Louisville passenger train, lost his footing, and was instantly killed. A train on the same road ran over and killed a young man whose name has not been learned.

Special Inspatch to The Chicago Tribuse.

Krokuk, la., Oct. 15.—An accident occurred at the Eddyville transfer on the Keckuk & Des Moines Railroad this morning, which resulted in the death of Conductor Frank Huber. He was standing on the dead wood between two cars, ready to draw the pin, when they became uncoupled and he fell between the rails. One car passed over him, crushing his leg and producing other injuries, from the effect of which he died in about an hour and a half. The body was taken to Winchester, Ia, for burial. The Koekuk & Des Moines Road will run a special train to the funeral for the accommodation of its employes.

train to the funeral for the account its employees.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Sandusky, O., O.t. 15.—A mannamed William Sander, living at Brownshelm, O., while walking on the track, was run over by a Lake Shore train at that place this evening and instantly killed. His body was mangled in a horrible manner. He leaves a large family.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Oct. 15.—Dr. M. B. Ogden, proprietor of the St. Nicholas Hotel, was in Lockport last evening, and about 8 o'clock he prepared to return to this city. In passing in front of his team, one of the horses reared up, knocked him down, trampled on, and severely injured him. The Doctor was brought back to Joliet in an meonstious condition, and taken to the St. Nicholas, where he was properly cared for. Some time during to-day forencon he was restored to consciousness, having been insensible all night. Although his injuries are very serious, they are not likely to terminate fatally.

HUNTING ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Oct. 15.—Charles Skidmo eriously, if not fatally, injured himself while out hunting near Sloan day before yesterday He slipped while carrying a gun on his shoulder, and fell in such a way as to discharge the piece, inflicting a terrible wound between the thighs.

VESSELS ASHORE.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 15 .- Two vessels are reported by the Captain of the scow Alaska ashore in Death's Door, one on Spider Island, the other on the reef between Pilot and Detroit Island. Both are light and on their beam ends.

A MISTAKE IN MEDICINES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NOBTH MANCHESTER. Ind., Oct. 15.—Mrs. Rufus Schoolcraft, of this place, to-day took a dose ow hes in a critical condition, with slight hope

Special Disratch to The Chicago Tribune.
MENDOTA, Ill., Oct. 15.—Mr. John Ernpst, 4 Mendota, drove into the country this morning to visit some friends. While inspecting some stock, he was seen to fall, and was immediately conveyed to the house, but died within a few minutes after. The deceased was a much-respected citizen, and belonged to the Masonic and Odd-Fellows societies. His funeral will take place on Sunday, and will be attended by the members of these Orders in this city.

### WASHINGTON.

A Talk in Cabinet Meeting on Secretaryship of the Interior.

The Periodical Howl About Rotten Pavements.

dian Department to-day. They left their agency without obtaining permission of their Agent, and were four weeks on the road, paying their expenses by discing, &c., at different places. A half-breed with them acted as interpreter. They came to complain of their Agent, and desired to remain here until an interpreter could ective from Minnesots to present their case properly. Commissioner Smith told them that under the circumstances he could not keep them, and advised them to return at once.

SOLD APPOINTMENTS.

James E. Dauham, Postmaster at Bridgeport, Conn., has been suspended by the President for having sold appointments.

DIVIDEND DECLARED.

The Comptroller of the Currency has declared a dividend of 15 per cent in favor of the creditors of the First National Bank of Topaks, Kan.; also a dividend of 40 per cent in favor of the creditors of the Gibson County National Bank of Princeton, Ind., payable on the 20th inst.

SENATE POSTMASTERS.

W. E. Creary, of Michigan, has been promoted from Assistant to Postmaster of the United States Senate, and Mrs. C. C. Jones, of Minnesota, has been appointed Assistant Postmaster. List of Parties Interested in Certain Rotten Contracts.

A Brief Review of the Crimes of Pinney, the Champion Swindler.

> THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT. DELANO'S SUCCESSOR.
>
> Special Disputch to The Chicago Trib

INGTON. D. C., Oct. 15 .- The Presiden arrived here this morning, and immediately invited the Cabinet officers to a meeting at 12 o'clock. The meeting lasted two hours. A large amount of routine business was transacted. It was ascertained, also, that the name of the person who has been selected to succeed Delano was presented to the Cabinet. The utmost se-crecy was enjoined as to this name, but there is little doubt that a dispatch was sent to the per-son thus designated, and his acceptance or refusal will probably not be known until next week. Meanwhile Gen. Cowen until next week. Meanwhile Gen. Cowen will doubtless be commissioned as Secretary ad interim until Delano's successor is chosen. Cowen hitherto has filled the office as Acting Secretary, and it was to that office that the limitation applied. The gossips have revived the rumor that the position is to be offered to Judge Taft, of Ohio. The curious rumor is also started that ex-Senator Zach Chandler, of Michigan, will be offered the place. The rumor originates only in the fact that Chandler accompanied the President to Washington. The appointment of an ad interim Secretary will prevent any delay to business. Friends of Gen. Cowen are confident of his appointment.

to business. Friends of Gen. Cowen are confident of his appointment.

ABUSES DISCOVERED.

The retirement of Secretary Delano and of the recent Commissioner of Patents has disclosed some very grave irregularities in the appointment of cierks. The late Secretary in rome instances required the Commissioner of Patents to place upon his contingent roll the names of some persons who rendered the Government no service. A female relative of one of the chief officers of the Department is shown to have been thus horne on the rolls. Another

ROTTEN PAVEMENTS. AND ROTTEN CONTRACTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15 .- It has been dis overed that in some cases the De Golyer & Me-Ciciliand pavements are reported wood-rotten and in a bad condition. George B. Corkhill, Clerk of the United States District Cours of Iowa, and editor of the Washington Chronicle, is bondsman in a very large number of contracts. Bay, Jenkins & McClelland, of Chicago, are bondsmen in several. J. Beiden, of Syracuse. N. Y., famous as a prominent member of the firm of Dennison & Belden, the canal-ring firm of Dennison & Belden, the canal-ring contractors, is bondsman in several contracts. The list of contracts is published for the first time, and contains some very interesting information. This list will furnish an explanation of many things that have hitherto been obscura. J. Taylor, of Milwaukee, was bondsman in many contracts taken in the name of Dr. Filbert. Lewis Clephane, who figured so prominently in the late investigation, had a large number of contracts. Francis N. Smith, of the Young Men's Christian Association, and Indian Peace Commissioner, figures in several contracts. His pavements are reported as in vary bad condition, and are among the worst of all.

and are among the worst of all.

THE ADOMINABLE JOES

done here. The persons so employed were ignorant of their duties, and hired skilled workmen to do the work at one-half the price paid by the Government. The Commissioner to-day ordered that all work of this kind be stopped. The District Commissioners have called upon all street-contractors to make good their guarantees of the payements laid here under the Board of Public Works. It is understood that the contractors deny the right of the District Government to exset a compliance with the covernment of the deny the right of the District Government to exact a compliance with the covenants of the contracts as to guarantees, for the reason that the District did not keep their part of the contract as to the time and manner of payments, and instead of paying money paid in depreciated certificates, which in many instances have not yet been realized on.

THE CHAMPION SWINDLER.

PINNEY, OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Special Dispotch to The Chicago Tribune.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 15.—Information received here indicates that the defalcation of Pinney, of San Francisco, will reach \$1,000,000. He borrowed large sums of money of individuals giving his note. borrowed large sums of money of individuals, giving his note and acceptance. He borrowed ks. and sold them. One broker lost \$200,000 on forged certificates. Pinney swindled both Government and contractors, taking percentage from both. In the coal contracts he made an immense sum of money, and in many instances not half the material called for by the bills was ever furnished. On one hardware contract be made at least \$30,000, and in the item of Oregon lumber furnished the Navy-Yard at Mare Island, he pocketed the difference between \$22 in coin and \$50 in greenbacks. Large sums of money were obtained by

reseace between \$22 in coin and \$50 in green-backs. Large sums of money were obtained by Pinney on FORGED CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, and these certificates are held by some of the leading financiers of San Francisco. In the Paymaster's Department of the Navy it as a custom for persons furnishing supplies or performing work to receive from the Paymaster certificates esting forth that their accounts have been examined and found correct. A genuine certificate of this description entitles the holder to receive the amount stipulated whenever the Treasury warrant for its payment is received by the proper officer. It has been the habit of San Francisco money-lenders to readily accept such paper as good and sufficient collateral security for loans of money or credit. Pinney issued numerous certificates of this character previous to his flight. The amount obtained on the bogus certificates was not less than \$750,000. It is probable that Pinney had at least half a million in cash on the day of his disappearance.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 15.—Dispatches from
Port au Prince state that all the political prisoners who recently received protection from United States Minister Bassett have been exiled forever from that country. They will probably seek an assylum in the United States.

SAVED THEIR BACON.

It is reported in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency that a large number of National Banking Associations had voted to make the surrender of their charters depend upon the success or defeat of William Aflen.

success or defeat of William Affen.

RECRUTING HEADQUARTERS.

Hitherto the recruiting rendezvous for the regular army has been at the Newport, Kv., Barracks. All the soldiers recruited to the army were sent to this station, and from it they were drafted to the various regiments from time to time. An order will be issued in a few days transferring the rendezvous to Columbus, O. The arseual in the latter-named city has been remodeled under the direction of the Quartermaster General, and extensive barracks added for the better accommodation of the recruits.

ELLEU'S POSITION.

Judge Kelley arrived to-day on his way to the Georgia State Fair at Macon. He goes by special invitation of the President of the Association. He says that in the next Congress he expects, as in the past, to co-operate cordially with the Republicans, except on questions of finance. Upon this subject he claims he is in accord with the position of a he President set forth in his message of December, 1873.

STICKS TO IT.

Indian-Avant Saville has written a latter to Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Lanking, Mich., Oct. 15.—It is estimated that
50 per cent of the corn-crop was injured by the
early frosts north of the Detroit & Milwankse
Raitroad.

position of the President set forth in his measage of December, 1873.

Indian-Agent Saville has written a letter to the Interior Department joining issue with a Taibung correspondent upon the subject of the weight of cattle at the Red Cloud Agency. The correspondent stated that the cattle did not weigh more than 650 pounds each. Saville says they averaged 973 pounds, and that he can prove it by Terrell, of the Second Comptroller's office, Treasury Department, who asw the cattle weighed. The testimony taken by the Red Cloud Commission confirms The Tribung correspondent rather than Saville.

[70 the Associates Press.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15.—A delegation of four Chippensa from Minnesota visited the In-

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Detailed Account of the Lynching of Pemberton, in Mason County, Ill.

A Murder-Mystery of the Bloodiest Description at Napoleon, O.

Second Trial at Rochester, Ind., Increases Man's Sentence from Six to Twenty Years.

THE LYNCHING IN MASON COUNTY, ILL. Bloominaton (It.) Pantagraph, Oct. 13.

Por several days items have been going the rounds of the papers about the lynching of a man named Burope Pemberton, at Forest City, Mason County, Ill. For a number of years Mason County has bee

Mason County, Ill.

For a number of years Mason County has been troubled with horse-thieves, and the utmost endeavors of the police-powers of the county have been fruitless in their attempts to catch the perpetrators. The raids had grown in number, and became so successful that the people at length became fired of the manner in which their horses were disappearing. Finally, to suppress these raids, and to bring the offenders to justice, they formed a Vigilance Committee.

This bad been in steady existence for three or four years, and as yet had not been of any material assistance in stopping horse-stailing. So much for the cause of the bitter feeling which exists in Mason County towards horse-thieves.

The victim. Beurope Pemberton,—or Buropa, as he spells his name,—was a man 32 years old, slight build, but very well formed, weighing 120 pounds. He has for years been known as a desperate character, and had become a terror to a number of people near his home. Even when a boy he was considered unprincipled, and was regarded as a born thief.

About six or sowen years ago he was sent, pleading guilty, to the Penitentiary for three years, on a chaige of horse-stailing. He served out his time and returned to his old home near Forcet City. He was born in Menard County, and that and Macon County were his headquarters, next to Johet. After being out a month or six weeks, he was sent to the Penitentiary again for robbing the depot at Forest City and taking a double-barrel shot-gun and taking a double-barrel shot-gun and taking a double-barrel shot-gun and some money. He was convicted and sent up for eighteen menths While in the Penitentiary he became the "chum" of a man by the name of Chartes During, to whom he gave a hist of the most prominent men of Mason County, naming more particularly the residents of Forest City, and told him of whom he could make the best haul. These same men Pemberton had threatened either to kill, or to burn their houses and baros, as a revenue for the bad feeling they had manifessed towards him Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. CEDAR RAPIDS. Ia., Oct. 15.—About 3 o'clock this morning, fire was discovered in the three-story building occupied by A. C. Churchill & Son, hardware, Devendorf & Mann, dry goods, Stor, hardware, Devendorf & Mano, dry goods, and Hollowell, produce dealer. Churchil's loss on stock and building is from \$7,000 to \$3,000; insured as follows: Insurance Company of North America, \$4,000; Phenix, Hartford, \$2,000; Pennsylvania, \$1,500; Iowa State, \$2,000; and Penn, \$2,000. Devendorf & Mann's loss was slight, while Hollowell will lose about \$2,000. Insured in the Underwriters' Agency for \$2,500.

and by J. michillen as a shoeshop, was burned at an early hour this morning. It was owned by F. Hutmaker, and is a total loss. A small resi-dence near the corner of Vine and Olive, owned by Senator Arntzen, was also burned this morn-ing. Both fires are thought to be the work of an incendiary.

During went to Forest City while the Mason County Court was in session, and praced himself as a Deputy Sheriff. One of his dodges was as follows: He would say to a well-to-do farmer, "A man has been arrested at dayans for forging one of your notes. It is known to be a forgery, but, to convict him, the Sheriff wants you to go to Havans and testify." The man of course would go, and, as soon as he had gone away, During would rob the house and take the valuables. He had done this thing several times, but finally was captured. On his person was found the list of citizens, and, on being questioned, he said that Pemberton had gives them to him. Then the whole plan came out, and then these people who were named on this list began to live in constant terror and fear that Pemberton would resurn and carry out his threats. When he did return, it was seen that he associated with men whose character was known to be deeperate, although his relatives warned him not to do so; and the dead felt by these people increased instead of dimnishing. This accounts for the bitter feeling existing towards Pemberton by the residents of Mason County.

towards Pemberton by the residents of Mason County.

A short time ago, Pemberton was noticed wandering about in the woods near Forest City, and several times was seen in company with a man who was a known desperado. A little later several horses were missed, and no trace of them could be found. When the officers came to "work up" the case it was found that all the missing horses were last seen either near, or in, this same piece of timber where Pemberton was seen. Mr. W. H. Cogdail was she owner of the horses, and made the comptaint. Mr. William L. Reed, the Constable at Forest City, had a warrant issued for the arrest of Pemberton, and telegra hed to Mason City to have him arrested and kept until he could take him away. He went to Mason City on the first trair, and there received the prisoner. He returned Friday afternoon to Forest City, reaching that place at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. He took Pemberton to his house, that both might have their supper, as the prosecuting witness had not come yet. After supper, deorge Pemberton, a cousin of the prisoner, and a man highly honored in the community, and Mr. Eli Nikirk, also a prominent man, called. They wasted to see if the prisoner was connected with the various thefts which had been perpetrated for several weeks past. Mr. George Pemberton was out of town when our reporter arrived, but he found Mr. Eli Nikirk, and from him learned the following facts:

They saked Pemberton why he continued to

found Mr. Ell Nikirk, and from him learned the following facts:

They asked Pemberton why he continued to act as he had done, commencing anew in crime just as soon as he was freed from the Penitentiary, and stated that there was a band of horse-thieves about, and it was the general belief of the community that he was connected with the band. They asked him if this was so. He answered in nearly these words: "If I knew I should drop dead for not telling the truth, I would say that I was not connected with the band, and did not know that Mr. Cogdall's horses were stolen until I was taken to Forest City." He produced a diary or memorandum, which said that he had been discharged by the Warden at Joliet July 12, 1875, and had received a suit of ciothes and \$12. Further, he had worked his way among various farmers until he returned to his home, and he stated that he could prove that he was not near Mr. Cogdall's at the time he gaid his horses were stolen.

he was not near Mr. Cogdali's at the time he said his horses were stolen.

After interviewing Mr. Nikirk this far, the constable's story was next sought, and Mr. William L. Beed, the constable, related what cocurred after this, as follows: "I left Pembeton talking with George Pemberton and Elinistria, and went out to find the presenting witness. I told him that I had the prisoner at my house, and for him to go to 'Squire Jackson, and I would bring him over, as I did not want to make a jail of my house. He told me that he would be over in a few minutes. I went to 'Squire Jackson's office with George Pemberton. Mr. Nikirk went home. It was then about 10 o'clock, and the witness had not appeared, and shortly George Pemberton went home. I waited until a little after 12, and, as no one appeared against Burope, the 'Squire discharge the story of the story of the third the story of the third the story of the was then about 10 o'clock, and the witces had not appeared, and abortly George Pemberton went home. I waited until a little after 12, and, as no one appeared against Europe, the 'Squire discharged him for want of prosecution. I started to go out, and was about 8 feet from the 'Squire's office, and Pemberton had not more than let go of the door knob, when a mob of about thirty men made a rush and took hold of Pemberton, and tried to take him away. I ordered them to stop, but they would not, and so I drew my revolver and shot one. Then they hit me in the chest with a large stone or brick, and knocked my revolver out of my hand, at the same time putting a shawl or blankes over my head; they threw me down and prevented my doing anything. Several held me down, and kept me choked, so I could do nothing. Pemberton cried "murder" two or three times, but was choked off, and I heard nothing more from him. I heard the men scuffling about me, and in a few minutes it ceased. Then I was shoved backward, and the men who were holding me let go, jerked the shawl away, and ran. As soon as I could get up I looked for them, and saw them disappearing in different directions. I could not follow them, as the night was vary dark, and it would not have done any good, as my revolver was gone, and my chest was buring me from the blow. I found the revolver the next day in one corner of the yard. I went home then and went to bed.

About daylight, somewhere between 4 and 5 o'clock, Mr. David Moore woke me up, and said that he had stopped to tell me that a man was hauging to a tree in the woods. Alexander Cross (the Postmaster) was with him. I went with them to the timber about 100 yards from my house (about 300 yards from the depot), and found Pemberton hanging by the neck to a small "black-lack" aspling, 4 or 5 inches in diameter. His feet were about 2 feet from the ground. He was choked to death, I bad him tesses down, and notified the Cornoer."

Emigration of French Basques to South America.

Paris Correspondence London Times.

The Temps gives some information respecting the wholesale emigration of the French Basques to South America. The Department of the Basses Pyreness—that picturesque casis between the barren landes and the sea—had 435, 48 inhabitants in 1866, while in 1872 there were only 426,751. This was but the beginning of the movement. In the last-named year 11.030 Basques left Bordesux for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, and next year there were 12,875. Some communes have lost 27 to 30 per cent. The Canton of Mauleon, the centre of the Basque population, will, if the exodus goes on, be a desert in fifty years. The movement is attributed to the Code Napoleon, which compels the division of land smong the whole family. The people have a repugnance to working for others and was tied to one of the branches. His face was bruised but not cut. No bullet-holes were in his body, nor any wounds. He was choked to death. I had him taken down, and notified the Coroner."

Not once in a hundred times does one see the relatives of a man desert him at his final hour. In the death of Beurope Pemberton for once this could have been seen. His relatives all the could have been seen. His relatives all the could have been seen. from Joliet, he would make arrangements for a speedy return there. Consequently his relatives deserted him, and, when the remains of Beurope Pemberton were carried to their has resting-place, they were placed in a rude pine box, and his funeral cortege was composed only of the Coroner and about a dozen boys who followed out of idle curiosity. He was buried at the expense of the county, as his relatives declined to have anything to do with his remains. Indeed, the feeling in Forest City seems to be one of intesnegatisfaction, though quietly expensesed.

pressed.

Mason and Tazewell Counties have never yet punished severely a criminal, except by mob law, but that he has been freed by the Governor in a short time after his sentence; and the citizens boldly preclaim that "Lypeb law" is the puly law in Mason County, and that in Tazewell County things are no better.

A TEXAS HORROR.

Sherman (Fex.) Beginter, Oct. 12.

The details of the tragic and diabolical maner in which a man and a boy met their death near fort Sill, Indian Territory, one day last week, were gathered by a Register reporter from a gentleman who arrived in the city Sunday, and who passed through that piace the day after the discovery of the murder. On the day preceding the arrival of the gentleman at Fort Sill, a negro covered with blood and dust, and bearing two fresh and blood-stained human scalps, rode into the Comanche campnear Fort Sill, and bearing two fresh and blood-stained human scalps, rode into the Comanche campnear Fort Sill, and bearing two fresh and blood-stained human scalps, rode into the Comanche campnear Fort Sill, and beasted of baving just murdered and scalped a man and a boy, evidently thinking he had committed a deed that would give him favor in the eyes of the Indians, and meet the approval of the Chief; but, be it said to their credit, they immediately showed their disapproval by dispatching a messenger to the commanding officer at the fort, botifying him of what had been done, and of the presence of the negro in their camp. Shortly after the arrival of the messenger at the fort, a detachment of United States soldiers want out to the Comanche camp, and brought the negro into the fort. He suit carried the scalps, his clothes were splashed with blood, and, although he made no demist of themurder, he persistently refused to tell where the bodies of his vuctims could be found, or reveal the motive that induced him to commit so dark a deed. After scooring the country for miles around, a squad of soldiers at last came upon a wagon, which was deserted, and which, by the presence of fresh blood and other signs, gave evidence of having been the scene of a cruel and deadly struggle. The wagon was identified as the property of a peddler who had been traveling through the country for some time in company with his son, who was scarcely more than a child. No one could give their names, but from papers found in the wagon it is thought that they were citizens of Sherman. Every effort to find their bodies proved futile, and though the n at the naods of an inhuman and savage negro near Fort Sill, Indian Territory, one day last

GETTING THE WORST OF A NEW TRIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
FORT WAINE, Ind., Oct. 15.—A special to the
Gasetle from Peru, says that the murder trial of J. D. Vanderkarr, which has been in progress some time at Rochester, has concluded with a some time at Rochester, has concluded with a verdict of guilty and a sentence to twenty years in the Penttentiary. Vanderkarr, who was an attache of a house of ill-fame, shot and instantly killed a young man named J. J. Wallace on the 12th of last February. Vanderkarr was tried in May and sentenced to six years in the Pententiary. A new trial was granted on a affidavit that five of the jurors had expressed an opinion previous to the case. The second trial took place in August, but before its conclusion one of the jurors was taken sick, necessitating a third trial, which resulted, as above stated, with a sentence of a twenty years' imprisonment. A motion has now been made for a fourth trial on the same grounds that the second trial was granted on. The trials have already cost Fulton County \$5,000.

Special Disputch to The (Incuso Pribune, Tonowro, Ont., Oct. 15.—The Davis-Gilmoun murder trial continued yesterday. The body of the murdered girl was found Aug. 1. One witthe murdered girl was found Aug. 1. One witness testified that she saw the girl Gilmour enter Dr. Davis' house on Saturday or Monday, the 24th or 25th of July. Another witness swore he heard the screams of a woman coming from Davis' house on Monday, the 25th of July. The second scream was not so loud as the first, the witness believing from the sound that the mouth of the person screaming had been partly stopped by force. The Coroner testified that the body, when examined, Aug. 2, appeared to have been dead four to six days. The trial continues to-day.

SERIOUS STABBING AND SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Special Disputes to The Chicago Pribana.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Out. 15.—A fraces occurred last BUTFALO, N. Y., Oct. Ib.—A fraces occurred last evening at Tonawands between Malcom Tourston, a steersman on a canaboat, and two stevedores named John Mancet and Frank St. Joe. In the melee on shore the two latter were stabled by Thurston, who, set apon by a crowd of their friends, escaped to his boat, where he was closely followed by the crowd, and was there shot by one Reynolds, who afterwards avowed himself a constable from Niagara County. Thurston has two builtes in his breast, and it is thought cannot survive the wounds. The two men with knife-wounds are not acriously injured.

A CONTEMPTIBLE GAME.
Special Discatch to The Chicago Tribune,
BOCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 15.—Franc B. Wilkie, of ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 15.—Franc B. Wilkie, of the Times, arrived here last night. He stated to your reporter that the fact of his indictment by the Grand Jury was not made known to him natal 8:45 last night, and he promptly took the night train, delivering himself to Sheriff Peats this morning. He was afterwards liberated on finding bail of \$1,500. Patrick Flynn was also ar-rested this morning, but is now out on a bail of \$1,500. The Taibune's report was the first published account, and caused a great sensation here, every Taibune being immediately bought up.

A DISHONEST COUNSELOR.

ELGIN, Ill., Oct. 15.—John G. Kribs, formerly of the law firm of Botaford, Barry & Kribs, of this city, who was indicted some months ago for embezzlement, has been found guilty on one indictment, and was yesterday sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary. Beveral other indictments are still hanging over him, and on one of them his trial begins to-day. The grounds for the first indictment were the sale of property in kigin as agent for D. W. Bangs, a non-resident, to E. Dongherty, Kribs procuring and delivering the deed, receiving the money, and appropriating it to his own use.

JOLIET CRIMINAL ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Chassos Tribuna.

JOLIET, Ill., Oct. 15.—Petty thieves are growing bold hare. A number of elothes-lines rob ing bold here. A number of clothes-lines rob-beries have been committed recently, and last evening an unknown vagrant ensuched a bundle of clothing from Mr. W. D. Van Alatine, on Jefferson street, and made good his escaps. John Bulliner and Allen Baker, the two Williamson County Ku-Klux, recently sentenced to twenty-five years' imprisonment each for the murder of Capt. Sisney, were received at the State Penntentiary to-day.

SPRINGPIELD, Ill., Oct. 15.—Frank Anderson, alias Frank Davis, who was convicted of burgiary at the March (1875) term of the Cook County Criminal Court, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for the term of one year, was to-day pardoned by the Governor. His Excellency also to-day pardoned Edward O'Brien, who was convicted of the crime of manslaughter at the October (1874) term of the Ogle County Circuit Court, and sentenced to the County Jail for the term of one year.

LODA, ILL., READY TO TROT OUT THE FATTEO CALF.
Special Disputs to The Change Tribuna.
Loda, III., Oct. 15.—The people of this vicinity are still greatly excited and shocked over the
elopement a week since of Eli Harrey, a trusted
and honored citizen, with a girl of this piace.
Officers fashed to find him. To-day Harrey telegraphed his wife from Chicago that he will be
home Saturday. Most of his neighbors will condone his folly and welcome him back.

FOUL MURDER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Toleno, O., Oct. 15.—The body of Fred
Boller, from Sandusky, was found in the canal
at Napoleon, with the throat cat. He had re-

ESCAPE OF A HORSE TO Special Disputch to The Chicago Danville, Ill., Oct 15.—Year

Special Disputch to The Chical Grana, Ill.; Oct. 15.-The

were returning last night from a pin the outskirts of Brooklys, they we

Special Depart h to The Change Tribune.

Four Warnz, Oct. 15.—Elabe Rogue, the shot Joe Lee in Miami County on the 16th of January, has been arrested at St. Mary's O. and taken to Peru and lodged in jail.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 15.—Jacob God was arrested to-day on a charge of committed rape on the person of Mrs. Wier, a wider lab of this city. Trial is set for to-morrow.

delegations. They amon about £11,000,000 sterli to be spread or annot be avoided, expense, it cannot be avoided, be the least doubt that the present never hold their own, either for a those introduced in or

portance of perfumes, and of the e their manufacture is now carried of harvest of the district of Var, in the and tuberous are mixed, the perfume a list that of the hyacinth. Violet and indexes memble hiv of the valley. By bleeding print odors we also obtain all the various bogests as nosegays, such as "frangipanni," and "sweet daphne."

A Gallant Action.

Aug. 9 the launch of the British naval ship London was craising off Penha Island or the eastern coast of Africa, when a slave dhow was observed becalmed 7 miles diseant. Boar Trigger, Captain of the launch, thereupon date-mined to board her, and started off in a small boat with two blue-lackets and an interpola. After polling two bones the slaver was capt. The three then sprang up her bows with callasses between their teeth, knocked down with their first the Captain and those who came to haid, and, before the crew had recovered frost their surprise, had isseled the Captain and their surprise, had isseled the Captain and their boat; the rest of the crew were intuited ated. A breeze stringing up. Trigger milling their surprise, had isseled the Captain and with slaves, alongside the London's launch. To dhow was taken to Zanzibar and conducted the British Consul commending Trigger and ingallant comrades to the consideration of its Admiralty. Capt. Sullivan of the London, here ever, administered to the men a sever rebus instead of praise. Capt. Sullivan has been superseded by the Admiralty.

The marriage is announced of Lord Burleigh, eldest son of the Marquis of Exeter, to a Lacashire beiress. The British Peerage can sarrely show another so remarkable example of continuous prosperity as is afforded by the discondants of Elizabeth's great Lord Treasurer. The young gentleman just married is the direct descendant of the Treasurer's eldest son, while the present Secretary of Scate for India (Lord Salisbury bury) is the direct descendant of the same standard's second son, kobert, James I.'s chief Minister. Lord Salisbury and Lord Exister both reside in the suburb maneions built by the sind Peers of their lines. Burleigh and Hatfald as in as good order to-day as when they were extended, and the scene of a hospitality as splendid. The heroine of Tennyson's famous tailed as great-grandmother to the present young Lord Burleigh. A very remarkable circumstance about this family of Cecil is, that there is only existing one branch from the parent sum, sinely, that represented by Lord Salisbury. The Burleigh estate descended to the Treasure treasure from its father, a country Squire. Remarkable Example of Continuous

Insanity in Australia Australian statistics show that is olent kind prevails to a frightful of

Cartyle Inoults Harvar Linguos Daily Pod. Carlyle declines with score the that he should be asked to 'joid in long line of D. D.'s and LL. D.'s

GLIMPSES Notes of a Jour

" Old D Lynchburg, Richn

month, The Statues of Ger

a few notes from "Old interesting to some of interesting to some of interesting to some of its following, after a bribe least heautiful portion Leaving upon the after the large ful and by far the largest the large rities. Balting hern cities, Ba rises from the stagnant, "basin" (the one end otherwise fair city), bour's ride, brought we some of the nation's high above the city's stream position comman. Potomac and the surrous contraction of the surrous contraction of

very large proportion of the population.

Here are seen at dressed and dignified,

and scrutinizing you spectacles or through scare-crow negroes, tatte black, yellow, and "color whose ingubrious counts aspect to the place. I Washington was but a d or exploding of torped ing of the harmless of anch exhibitions of pa by law in this and he more; and, consequent amongst the juveniles. of Baltimore will have on a Sunday: but I the Potomao (the care and tugged across), t Alexandria is soon left b ing on to my des and then deepens into a night, the meliow light the "macred soil" of the trees and shrubbery

shadows as we rush by. burg until breakfast-tu barg until bleastast-tin
there is no sleeping-car
gints Midiand, the nis
having no other occupant
the moonlight, or diliger
fortable position, and at
for, hough the night be
Gleed eyes see brighter col
The negro braistman of
the stations, nower forge
suffix of "Court-House,
House!" "Culpeppercon,—a custom of namin
to prevail elsewhere that
sefore daylight we reach
the passengers are besic
nown of the cars by nee
one hand a lighted pine
in the other, or more
heads, wide shallow heal
fried in batter, hard-box
each one pusising her ow
tiously disparaging t
"Heah's yo nice fried ci
"Go way from heah, ny
o'n fried free weaks age
This scoue is a com
hand at nearly all the
cut the State upon the
parently the same old
etc.

large tobacco business of attated upon the south waters of the James I railroad centre. The m of the points of interest high stone platform in somewhat extensive and Some of the reside Walton have being this summer in James, catching large bass, which were put it years since by the Fish ginia, and which have in rapid rate. One noted his has caught as many fish in a day.

When starting for Rie getting into the cars, the which I had stopped, about 30 years of age, of military beating, took humblest manner, held and bowing his head que pathetic tone of voice, old porter." I was so in fine stroke of action, all me no service, I gave while in wardly mann rewarded." The trip is monotobous and sold is poor, and, in a grey the continuous republicipal of which is, only point of interest or is near Appointation. Cot a large oak tree under branches, it is common der of the Coorfederate to Grant; but which been in fact the case; surrender took place it neighborhood.

or, as its inhabitants del of Seven Hills," is situs its James river, about and at the head-waters tains about 70,000 po ons and growing its true, but earely about equally divided macks; the hisches more industrious and found them elsewhers whom receive every eafforts towards educate the paramount requisit

RER ARRESTED.

to The Chicago Tribune.

13.—Elabe Hogne, who iami County on the 16th of resied at St. Mary'a O., and iged in jail. WITH RAPE m., Oct. 15.—Jacob Good

f Mrs. Wier, a widow lad STRIA.

elected Presidents and
y they were received by
Burg, acquaring to the eti
The Hungarian delagation,
recedence, and was received
to feach delagation read a
Majesty returned the same
The way in which stream
intimate understandwe neighboring Powers intimate understand-neighboring Powers wents in Bossia and escaped attention, and it impression. The esti-avy, and Foreign Affairs been presented to both bount to 114.77, 434ff., or ring in round numbers, are wanted for Foreign army; 10,949.483f. 318ff. for pensions. There are the bead of For-ised by an increase in the a Austrian Ambassador in to be placed on the same

last Action.

of the British naval ship of Pennba Island, on the ca, when a slave show was 7 miles distant. Robert the launch, thereupon deterand started off in a small sokets and an interpretez, hours the slaver was caughting up her bows with cultiest teeth, knocked down with nand those who came to his e crew had recovered from inshed the Captain and two t and put them overbead rest of the crew were initially on, which was densely packed to the London's launch. The language of the London land the language of the London land the consideration of the ullivan of the London, howeld the men a severe rebule.

cample of Continuous osperity.

Innounced of Lord Burleigh, trquis of Exeter, to a Langer Rittleh Peerage can scarce-remarkable example of continuous and the secondary of the same of the

show that ineasity of a to a frightful extent on that in South Australia. In South Australia, with its In 1801 there were 151 inthat part of Australia, beans. In 1870 they numclose of 1871 there were as a 524 of the population, represent the entire list of the only madmen and other and the series of the series. In the series, are not to be only madmen and other and the series, are the series, are the series, are the series, are the series, arrious lives led by are often made made by united.

GLIMPSES OF VIRGINIA. Notes of a Journey Through the "Old Dominion."

Lynchburg. Richmond, Norfolk, Ports

month, and Salem.

the Statues of Gens, Stonewall Jackson and Robert E. Lee.

RALEM, Rosanoke Co., Va., Oct. 12.—Thinking a few notes from "Old Virginny" may not be unbiteresting to some of your readers. I send you he following, after a brief sojourn in this not he least beautiful portion of our Republic.

Leaving upon the afternoon train the beautiful and by far the largest and most thriving of gothern ciries. Baltimore, justly named the "Monumental City" from its many costly and solle monuments that meet the gaze of the surger, and reward the inspection of t

that the city is in mourning, probably due to be all-perrading quiet that reigns, and to the cry large proportion of blacks to be met with in

firsted and dignified, reading the daily papers and scratinizing you over their gold-rimmed speciales or through the aristocratic eye-glass; sare-crow negroes, tattered and torn; negroes black yellow, and "colored," the dusky bue of whee ingubrious countenances lends a funereal spect to the place. Last Fourth of July in Washington was but a dull day, perhaps it al-says is; there was no shooting of fire-crackers aploding of torpedoes, nor yet the throw of the harmless Chinese "grasshopper," such exhibitions of patriotism being prohibited by law in this and her stand sister city, Baltipore; and consequently, no mirthful hilarity moneyet the juveniles. The over-religious city of Baltimore will have no crying of newspapers a Sunday: but I am digressing. Cros he Potomac (the care are run upon flat-bonus and tugged acrose), the pretty little Town of Alexandria is soon left behind, and we are speeding on to my destination, Lynchburg. The day, a drawing to a close, and soon

Twilight on her virginal throat Wears for a gem the tremulous vesper star, and then deepens into night, a perfect summer's aight, the mellow light of the full moon bathing the "sacred soil" of Old Virginia, and making the trees and shrubbery work grotesque dancing chadows as we rush by. We do not reach Lynch-bury until bleakfast-time next morning, and, as chadows as we rush by. We do not reach Lypon-burg until breakfast-time next morping, and, as thus is no sleeping-car upon this line, the "Virgins Midland," the night seems interminable, hving no other occupation than gazing out into the monight, or diligently searching for a comfersile position, and sighing for a Fullman car, for, though the might be lovely.

Coast eya see brighter colors than the open ever do. The negro brakeman drawls out the names of the stations, nover forgetting to hitch on the suffix of "Court-House," as "Fanfax Court-House!" "Gulcepper Court-House!" and so on.—s custon of naming tower I do not know to prevail elsewhere than in Virginia. A little sefore daylight we reach Chariotteville, where the passengers are besieged at the open windows of the cars by negro women carrying in one hand a lighted pine stick, or fiamtean, and in the other, or more frequently upon their heads, wide shallow backets contaming chickens med in batter, hard-boiled eggs, applies, etc., each one praising her own stock, while conscientiously disparaging that of her neighbor. "Heah's yo nice fried chickun and fresh eggs!"

"Go way from heah, niggah, dat chickun ob you fried resewess ago."

This scene is a common one, as they are on hand at searly all the eating-stations throughout the State upon the arrivat of trains with apparently the same old stock of chickens, eggs, etc.

is the most uncompromisingly billy, I might almost say mountainous, town in my experience; it is nevertheless a prosperous place of its size, cours may 12,000 population, some fine business buildings, many factories, and many comforta-

containing 12.000 population, some fine business buildings, many factories, and many comfortable and commed.our residences. There is a large tobacco business done here. The to an is stutted upon the south sade and near the headwaters of the James River, and is also quite a minosi centre. The market-bouse here is one of the points of interest to the spanger, from a high stone platform in the rear end of which a somewhat extensive and pleasing view is had. Some of the resident disciples of Izask Walton have been having rare sport this summer in the waters of the James, extening large numbers of fine black bas, which were put into these waters a few year since by the Fish Commissioners of Virginia, and which have increased in numbers at a mind rate. One no.ed keight of the rod and has has caught as many as 150 of this delicious fish in a day.

When starting for Richmond, and in the set of getting into the cars, the porter of the hotel at which I had stopped, a dark colored mulatto about 30 years of age, of an erect and pompous military bearing, took off his cap to me in humblest manner, held it in his extended hand, and bowing his head quite low, said in a semipathetic tone of voice, "Please marsa, bless poor off porter." I was so pleased with the fellow a fine stroke of acting, although he had rendered me no service, I gave him the expected fee while lowardly musing, "Thus Is merit revided." The trip by rail to Richmond is monotonous and uninteresting; the sail a poor, and, in a great measure, exhausted by the continuous reproduction of crops, the Identity of the continuous reproduction of

areader took place in-doors in a house in the mighborhood.

Alcharone, or, as its inhabitants delight to call it, the "City of Seven Hills," is situated on the north side of he James liver, about 160 miles from its month and at the head-waters of navigation. It contains about 70,000 population, is a prosperces and growing city,—growing slowly, the true, but surely. The population is about equally divided between whites and shoot equally divided between the property of the blacks being as a class are industrious and respectable than I have shoot equally divided between whites and shoot equally divided between the transfer in their storts towards education and respectability: the blacks being as a class are industrious and respectable than I have shoot towards education and respectability: the paramount requisites of conscientious citizens, It is a frequent spectacle, however, to use the him-gang, almost always composed sizely of nagroes, aweeping the streets.

A very heavy shipping and commission business is done here. A source of surprise to one to has lived the greater part of his life in the hamiliant of fertilizers of every description. It is attacked the many advertisements setting that the respective ments of each kind, giving analysis, price, etc. Capitol Square is the timetria attention to the visitor. The Capitol battings is neither large nor imposing to the sample of the Capitol battings as very interesting place to visit from the many historical associations with which is connected. The Capitol grounds are very

smaing to read the many advertisements setting analysis, price, etc. Capitol Square is the imerical attraction to the visitor. The dimerical attraction is very interesting place to visit as a very interesting place to visit as constant as a very interesting place to visit as constant place of the activity well-kept, and contain some magnificent are to be seen hundreds of English place to visit as sub-sewer in front of A. R. Starr's building; No. 69 Jefferson street.

A cut for \$10,000 damages was commenced against the city, and last Tuesday the case came up for trial. C. B. Garnesey, Eeq., appeared for the plaintiff, Messrs. Hagar & Flanders for the city, and George S, House for A. R. Starr. In all some twenty or more witnesses were examined, and the testimony was quite conflicting. The physicians who attended Mirs. Seward testified that her injuries were of a permanent character. Some witnesses swore that timely notice was given of the blast, and others that the blast and notice were almost simultaneous.

The case was given to the city about 9 o'clock this morning, and this afternoon a verdict was returned awarding the plaintiff \$2,500 damages. A motion for a new trial was entered by the attorneys for the city.

memory of the gallant soldier. It is to be unveiled the latter part of this month. The life-size, recombent marble status of Robert E. Lee, modeled by America's distinguished roung soulptor, Mr. Edward V. Vatentine, was exhibited to me by that artist in his atud o. It is soon to be placed over the grave of Lee at Lexington. The figure and the heavily-draped couch upon which it lies, are chiseled from an immense solid block of the finest Vermont marble. The likeness to the much-loved chieftan is saud to be afmost fault-lees, while connoiseems pronounce the design of the reposing figure, and its faithful execution in minute detail, as almost an inspiration. Mr. Valentine is well-known to the art-wold through his "Nation's Ward," "Knowledge is Power," &c.

The ride down the James River on one of the steamers of the "Old Dominion Line" is an

spring from their position at the approach of the train and "scoot" to another part of the field.

SALEM.

a rather dilapidated little town of 2,000 population, is situated in the Roanoke Valley, as it is here called; but which is properly the head of the great Sucandoah Valley,—the most feetile and beautiful portion of the State. The town is most charmingly located amid the foot-bills of the western slope of the Buse Ridge Mountains, commanding extensive and beautiful views of their azure peaks on the one hand, and the long range of the Aleghanies on the other, and looking out for many miles upon the lovely valley of the Roanoke. The Roanoke Red Sulphur Springs are but 9 miles from here, and have been largely patronized this summer, as have also numerous other springs in this section of the country by invalids and pleasure-seekers from all parts of the United States. The climate in summer throughout this mountainous portion of the State is all that could be desired, the days moderately warm, the nights cool and bracing. Virginia is the land of vires and mineral waters. Alum, sulphur, chalybeate springs, etc., are found at every hand. I do not think the flora of Virginia equals that of some of our other States, but vines of all kinds grow to perfection and in the greatest profusion, and the Virginia creeper creepeth everywhere. I have seen but few birds, none scarcely of the singing order, and miss the merry warblers. none scarcely of the singing order, and mis the merry warblers.

A. Pikz.

SHORT-HORNS. Another Large Sale at Winchester Ky.-The Moundale Herd Brings

special Dispatch to The Chicago Pribu of H. P. Thomson, near this place, sold at very satisfactory prices: Iowa took over one-third of the herd. The day opened with a cold rain, which continued all the forecon with unabating violence, which no doubt interfered seriously with the sale, yet it was a remarkable suc Tue purchasers were as follows: Lady Sale 29th, 3 years old, \$4,000, D. S. Pratt, Brat

Lady Sale, of mountains, \$2,100, to D. L. Highes, of Vinton, La.
Lady Sale 31st, \$2,500, to Avery & Murphy, of Detroit, Mich.
Second Taberose of Grass Hill, \$1,700, to D. L.
Hughes, of Vinton, L.
Lady Sale 55th, \$1,800, to S. W. Jacobs, of West Librty. Ia.

Sixth Tuberose of Bratileboro, \$1,625, to John Colard, of Des Moines, Ia.

Princess Gwinne, \$3.55, to J. B. Craig, of Burnham-Orphan Nell 17th, \$700, to John Collard, of Des lians. Lady Chatham, \$250, to John Collard, of Des Moines,

dd, Ky. Cannondale 4th, \$1,000, to E. L. Davidson, of Springfield, Ky.

Cannondale 4th, \$1,000, to E. L. Davidson, of Springfield, Ky.

Countess of Putney 4th, \$1,950, to E. Cobb, of Kankaker, Ill.

Constance Lady, \$850, to Mrs. J. S. Long, of Mon-Peachbud 9th, \$470, to E. Close, of Eimore, Ind.
Peachbud 10th, \$300, to D. L. Hughes, of Vinton, Ia.
Peachbud 11th, \$25, io Dr. G. Sprague, of Des

Peaceboud 13th, \$325, to D. L. Hughes, of Vinton, Ia. Peachbud 13th, \$325, to D. L. Hughes, of Vinton, Ia. Peachbud 13th, \$375, to S. Moore, of Michigan. Sylvia 6th, \$150, to D. L. Hughes, of Vinton, Ia. Lady Conway 7th, \$179, to S. Moore, of Detroit,

Mich.
Bush of Glen Flora, \$1,600, to P. Steadman & Son,
of Chicopee, Mass.
A calf of the above animal, 1 month old, \$1,150, to

Liberty, Ia.

Belle 6th, \$275, to J. Powell, of Missouri.

Second Befle of Moundais, \$300, to J. Powell, of
Missouri. Bene 6th, \$3.0, to 3. Powell, of Inssoul.

Second Befle of Moundais, \$300, to J. Powell, et
Masouri.
Queen Charkotte 6th, \$300, to William Lowery, of
Pine Grove, Ky.
Lula, \$4.0, to P. C. Hilman, Lexington, Mo.
Lula 2d, \$175, to John Collard, of Iowa.
Red Thorndale \$350, to Dr. Sprague, of Iowa.
Red Thorndale 2d, \$200, to John Collard, of Des
Moines, Ia.
Lady Taylor, \$200, to S. W. Jacobs, of Iowa.
Oxford Visicite, \$300, to D. L. Hughes, of Vinton, Ia,
Pine Apple 6th, \$475, to Mrs. J. S. Long, of Mource,
Ia.

Pine Apple 7th, \$250, to S. Moore. of Michigan. Oxford Countess 6th, \$2,000, to Avery & Murphy,

Oxford Countess 8th, \$2,000, to Avery & murphy, or Detroit, Mich.
Oxford Countess 2d, \$1,800, to Ayers & McClintock, of Millersburg, Ky.
Countess of Moundaie, \$1,200, to Col. W. F. Withers, of Laxington, Ky.
Oxford Countess, \$1,000, to D. L. Hughes, of Vin-Oxford Cypress, \$1,475, to Berry Sumner, Connecticut.
Ruby Lass, \$150, to James Mix, of Kankakee, Ill.
Twelfth Louan of Clarendon, \$125.
Geneva Gem, \$510, to John Burgess, of Lexington,

Ky.
Kate Armell, \$610, to Charles Lowerd, of Plainfield,
Ind.
Butterfly, \$725, to E. Cobb, of Kankakee, Ill.
Lady Morton, \$425, to the Brockway Brothers, of

Lady Morton, \$125, to list Brockway Product, of Egota, Minn. \$170, to John R. Craig, of Canada. Rosemary 3d, \$250, to B. F. Frederick, of Iowa. Rosemary 4th, \$150, to Bobert Miller, of West Lib-erty, Ia. Sally Mitchell, \$325, to James Mix, of Kankakee, Ill, Lilac, \$1,000, to Alexander Charles, of Cedar Rapids,

Towa. Earl of Moundale, \$35, to W. N. Offut, of George-town, Ky.

This, with some fifteen or twenty head of cheaper mules and temales, closed this sale, one of the most successful large herd ever sold in Clark County.

VERDICT FOR \$2,500.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune,
JOLIET, Ill., Oct. 15.—An important case, which has occupied the attention of the Will County Circuit Court for several days past,

THE BOB TAILS.

Concluding the Trial of Mr. Howe Before Summerfield.

The Jury Return a Verdict of Not Guilty.

The case of the Chicago City Railway vs. Mr. H. T. Howe, a charge of disorderly conduct, was concluded yesterday before Justice Summer-field at the South Side Police Court. Mr. Howe was ejected from one of the prosecutor's "bob-tailed" cars Saturday, because he refused to deposit his fare in the box or pay to other than an authorized conductor. As on the previous day, Mr. Charles Hitchcock appeared for the Company and Mr. Emery A. Storrs for the de-

THE PROSECUTION. The testimony was commenced by the prosecution by caling Henry Neuberger, the keeper of a barbers top on State street, and who plays the French horn at McVicker's Theatre. The witness stated that Mr. Howe refused to pay his fare unless the conductor went with the car to Thirty-first street. The special policeman put the gentleman off by force with the assistance of the driver, when some one cut the strap in

order to compet Mr. Howe to relax his hold.

H. A. Hendricks was next called. He lives at Washington Heights. This witness testified that he cut the strap, and that Mr. Howe offered some resistance to being forcibly ejected from the car. In his cross-examination the witness stated that he had previously communicated with By Mr. Storrs-Were you ever in the Brideweil

as a prisoner?
Witness—I decline to answer. Q.—Were you there more than one term? A -Was not there swice.

Hendricks then retired. DUTY OF THE SPECIALS.

Timothy M. King, the special policeman who spected Mr. Howe, stated that he was authorized to collect fares and act as officer. I got on the car at Washington street; Mr. Howe got on at Madison street; I collected fare from him once onducted the ear to Thirty-first street; he rode to Taylor and State streets, when I ordered him out; I told him if he did not go out peaceably I would have to use force ; the driver assisted me.

would have to use force; the driver assisted me, and we three him out; at this time Special Daily came to our aid, and the three of us put him off the car.

In his cross-examination witness stated that he was appointed special a week ago last Saturday, at the instance of the Deputy Supernetendent of the Company; have been conductor on a two-borse car since last May; have not been conductor on a "bobtail"; know what a conductor's duty is; it is his duty to attend to the car, stopping and starting, etc.; have not performed regular conductor's duties since I was applicated special policeman; Mr. Howe dut not get on the car again; do not know that Mr. Howe paid his fare; told Mr. Howe I would have to arrest aim; he may have paid his fare; a gentieman handed me 5 cents; but did not know that Mr. Howe paid it; he was taken to the station afterwards; we wear two baiges, one as conductor and the other as special policeman. Mr. Howe was on the sidewalk when the fare was passed to me; the car then started; I received authority from Mr. Bailey to collect fares when called on; had no conversation with Mr. Cobb.

A MUTUAL STEUGGLZ.

Lamas Griffin the driver, corroborated King.

when called on; had no conversation with Mr. Cobb.

A MUTUAL STRUGGLE.

James Griffio, the deiver, corroborated King. He testified that there was a struggle, but it was a mutual one—two railway min with one cutizen; the conductor notion as now carried on on the "bobtails" is comparatively new; he new pian brungs the money, but people will growl about it.

James R. Daily, another of the Company's specials, now took the stand, and, in a mild-mannered way, told how the Company officials had instructed him to eject passengers who would not pay. We finally dragged Mr. Howe off the car, and he then tried to get on again, and offered to pay his fars, when we took him forcibly in custody and handed him to an officer, and told him to prefer a charge of disorderly conduct. There was more force used than should have been necessary. Mr. How resisted more forcibly than he ought to have done; we consider his conduct disorderry. I was appointed special for aix months.

James Shandly, the policeman into whose hands Mr. Howe was given, then detailed the arrest.

Mr. Charles B. Holmes was next called. He detailed the beauties of the "bobtailed" cars. The public, said he, were delignted with the change. The novelty was grand, and took at once. once.

This manner of giving testimony was objected to by Mr. Storrs, but finally he allowed the witness to go on. He said the care were put on for the benefit of the public entirely; profit was only a miner consideration. only a minor consideration.

Mr. Storis—When was the Company seized ith so pairiotic a purpose?
Witness—Before I came, in 1869.

Witness—Before I came, in 1869.

NO FARE TO BE FAID DRIVERS.

We had a card in our cars directing passengers to pay no fare to the drivers; I believe this was taken out a few days ago. The plan of putting on special policemen is not original, but is new here. The witness professed ignorance in regard to public feeling being against "bobtailed" cars.

At this stage Mr. Hitchcock made a brief argument in favor of "bottail" cars, and held that this rumpus was created by a few men getting the ear of the press, and so influencing public feeling.

feeling.
Mr. Storrs replied briefly, and the witness continued in praise of "bobtailed" cars.
INFLATION.
Mr. Storrs—This is Bill Allen style,—it is infla-

After some further debate, the witness stated Anter some further each ten "boots street that platforms could be put on "bootsail" cars for \$30 each; it would require no extra horse, and they could carry fully as many passengers, and it would make but very little difference in the expense of running. They had promised to put on new cars, the handsomest in Chicago.

the expense of running. They had promised to put on new cars, the hardsomest in Ohicago.

DEFENSE OFERED.

Mr. William F. Cushing, of the firm of Barry & Cushing, was first called. He was in the car Saturday isst, from which Mr. Howe had been ejected: he offered to pay his fare after he had been put off; at that time ne was on the steps; Mr. Howe tendered the fare to a man who wore a badge, and was afterwards arrested; heard no great noise; Hendricks did a great deal of talking; am not sure that the man who wore the badge took the fare, but saw him reach for it; he shoved Mr. Howe's hand from the door and stayed on the car himself.

A YOUNG LADY

named Miss Lizzie Wilks was next placed upon the stand. She lives corner of Thirty-first and Butterfield streets; heard all the conversation; Mr. Howe offered to pay his fare if the conductor stayed upon the car; the gentleman was quiet in his manner. She corroborated the previous witness in every particular, as did Mrs. McCauley, another lady who was on the car, who stated that the Company's officers were the only persons who seemed to act disorderly.

MR. H. T. Howz,

the defendant, then testified in his own behalf, and related the facts in substance as previously even in the Thirdy.

the defendant, then testified in his own behalf, and related the facts in substance as previously given in the TRIBUNE. He was arrested after he had paid his fare.

Mr. Hitchcock then stigmatized the Citizens Club as an illegal and conspiring concern, tending to create disorder.

Mr. Storia, in return, characterized the Chicago City Railany Company as an illegal and corrupt organization. The defense here closed, and the prosecution called their efficers in rebuttal as regards having received fare from Mr. Howe before his arress.

THE ABCHENT

was then opened by Mr. Hitchcock, who held that the Company had a right to do just as they had, as Judgo Dickey had held that the ordinance of the Council was not binding. The very act of refusing to pay a fare was disorderly conduct tending to a breach of the peace. The stockholders of the Company wanted their dividends on capital invested. He thought this was the wrong way of testing the real question at issue.

Mr. Storrs replied, and held that all lawyers

was the write as a tissue.

Mr. Storrs replied, and held that all lawyers who represented corporations always tried to deprecate public opinion, and always assumed that juries should take nothing into consideration but the point at usue, and that juries should leave all feeling and heart behind, but as this arrived case there was no necessity of

been the subject of repeated slanders by the Opposition papers, including the Montreal Gazette. In connection therewith the following published letter of the Premier explain itself: published letter of the Premier explaim itself:

The statement of Mr. White, as reported in the Montreal Garetis, that Mr. Mackenzie purrhased of a Montreal Garetis, that Mr. Mackenzie purrhased of a Montreal firm, one of the parties in that Arm being his own brother, 44,000 tons of steel raise, is a dehberate faisechool. No steel raise were purchased by me from any Montreal firm. All were obtained by open competition, after a month's advertising for teners, the lowest tenders tening an all cases accepted. The contracts are all made with English makers. No brother or relative of mine has any interest, direct or indirect, near or remote, in any of these contracts or ever received, or hast any claim to, a cent of panil from one or any of them.

(Signed)

OTAWA, Oct. 14, 1875.

The Governor-General is expected to arrive to-morrow or Sunday by the Prussian.

AMUSEMENTS.

The fifth of the series of Ihomas concerts was given last evening at the Union Park Congregational Church. The West Side is not famous for turning out large audiences, but last even-ing it made an extra effort, and, with the help ing it made an extra effort, and, with the help of a number of South Siders, filled the church about two-thirds full. The programme was an admirable one commencing with Bargiel's very dramatic and stirring overture to "Modes." The second number was the Raff concerto, op. 185, in three movements (allegro andante, and finale), for piano and orchestra, given here for the first time. It was probably this concerto more than all the andante, and finale), for piano and orchestra, given here for the first time.

It was probably this concerto more than all the
other numbers combined which called out a large
proportion of the audience, as nearly all the
planists and organists of note in the city were
present, and they were not disappointed, either
in the work as a composition, or in the performance of it, both by the orchestra and hime.
Schiller, for the orchestral score divides attention with the piano. The concerto is one of
most elaborate texture, the themes being not
only of exquisite melody themselves, but being
interwoven with immense artistic skill and
genuine dramatic effect. The charm of the
work is that, notwithstanding the complexity
of the instrumentation, it is nowhere obscured,
the individuality of the themes being always
kept clear and distinct. This is peculiarly true
in the lovely andante, which will probably be the
most popular movement of the three, and in
which, especially in the trio, the treatment is
purely and elegantly classic. The closing movement is very stritted, and is really the climar to
which the other two movements lead up in a
magnificent progression. Nothing that Mme.
Schiller has yet done has so warmly and completely commended her as her playing of this
concerto. Her artistic skill was perhape most
clearly displayed in the opening allegro,
but a discrimination of this sort
is simost ungracious, where the whole
work was given with such masterly effect. It
was a grand triumph, and was instantiv appreciated by a more than ordunarily critical audience. The remaining orchestral numbers were
the introduction and finale to "Tristan and
Isolde," which have been given here before; the
Roman Carnival overture, which is the introduction to the second act of Berlioz's "Benvenuro Roman Carnival overture, which is the introduc-tion to the second act of Berlioz's "Benvenue tion to the second act of Berlioz's "Benvenuso Cellini," and fairly to be considered as one of his "gootesques"; the lovely theme and variations from Schubert's D minor quartette, given by the firsts, seconds, violas and cellos; and the Sixth Hungarian Ruapsody of the Liszt set, given here for the first time.

The season closes with two concerts to-day, a matinee and evening concert, the programme for the latter being as 1010 ws:

certs—A Minor, Op. 5:

Nadame Madeine Schiller and Or Madame Madeime Soniser um Character Pieces (new).
I. Ruhe im Schatten emer Ruine (visio II. Ballade, III. Im Sonnenschein.
Tannhanger.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHICAGO, OCT. 14.

ABRIVED—Schr I. M. Mason, Manisiee, lumber; schr Montauk, Buffalo, coa; schr Levi Grant, Muskegon, lumber; schr Myrtle, Muskegon, lumber; schr kagon, lumber; schr Myrtla, Muskegon, lumber; schr Felicitous, Ludington, lumber; schr C. Culver, Rodgers City, lumber; schr R. J. Crawford, Manistee, lumber; schr W. H. Hawkins, Kewaunee, cedar posts; schr Lewis Wells, Muskegon, lumber; schr F. Crawford, Muskegon, lumber; schr Topsey, Muskegon, lumber; schr Adristic, Muskegon, lumber; schr Topsey, Muskegon, lumber; schr Adristic, Muskegon, lumber; schr Muskegon, lumber; schr Adristic, Muskegon, lumber; schr Bunder; schr H. Blood, Muskegon, lumber; schr Gunder, Muskegon, lumber; schr E. L. Copne, Cleveland, coal; schr Four Brothers, Holland, staves; schr Lumberman, Black Creek, lumber; barge City of Grand Rapids, Muskegon, lumber; schr E. L. Copne, Cleveland, coal; schr Four Brothers, Holland, staves; schr E. Flaher, Garf's Pier, lumber; schr Lockout, Grand Haven, lumber; schr Behard, coal; schr Bouland, coal; schr Molley, Holland, lumber; schr Evening Star, Muskegon, lumber; schr Bunder, Bundalo, coal; schr Mary, Holland, lumber; schr Pensaukes, Oconto, lumber; schr Thomas Pareon, Bundalo, coal; schr Mary, Holland, lumber; schr Pensaukes, Oconto, lumber; schr Bundalo, kappan, lumber; schr Pensaukes, Oconto, lumber; schr Bundalo, kappan, lumber; schr Fennaukes, Oconto, lumber; schr Suntito, Alpens, lumber; schr Aufmaner; schr E. McDonald, Manistee, lumber; schr Suntito, Alpens, lumber; schr America, Big Sturgeon, 8 tons coal; Clearen Schr America, Big Sturgeon, 8 tons coal;

lumber; schr A. Moaner, Sheboygan, lumber; schr L. McDonald, Manistee, lumber; schr Sunriss, Escanaba, iron ore,
CLEARED—Schr America, Big Sturgeon, 8 tons coal; scow South Side, White Lare, 10 bris plaster, 2 tons brau; schr Lumberman, Bisch Creek, 15 bris flour; schr E. M. Portch, Alpena, 10 bris pork; schr Chas, Spademan, Buffalo, 20,000 bu wheat; schr Scotia, Duck Lake, 5,200 bu outs; schr A. Tomina, Holland, 40 cords stone; simr Chicago, Milwaukee, 35 bris apples, 76 bdls green hidee; Manitowoc, 20 bris apples, 76 baskets grapes, and sundries; schr Scotia, Hancock, 14,904 bu oats; schr S. Sone Schreiber, Scotia, Bancock, 14,904 bu oats; schr Sam Flint, Eris, 32,800 bu corn; schr M. A. Muir, Buffalo, 22,070 bu wheat; stmr Shoboygan, Milwaukee, 12 bris ooi and sundries; stmr Scotia, Suffalo, 30,000 bu wheat; stmr Shoboygan, Milwaukee, 12 bris ooi and sundries; stmr Scotia, Suffalo, 30,000 bu wheat; stmr Shoboygan, Port Huron, 27,536 bu corn; prop Mensenger, St. Joseph, 50 bris ol and sundries.

NIGHT CLEARANCES—Schr Orient, Owwego, 19,880 bu corn; schr Donaidson, Buffalo, 27,306 bu wheat; prop Menominee, Muskagon, 20 bris pork, 10 bris oli, and sundries; stmr Oconto, Green Bay, 600 bris coment; Cocnto, 25 bris pork and sundries; stmr Ocwegatchie, Ogdensburg, 230 bris flour; Manitous, 21 bags feed and sundries; barge O. J. Hale, Ogdensburg, 27,370 bu Oats.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO.

There was a moderate demand for vessel room, at an advance of 1/20 on Buffalo rates. Vessels were taken at 3/20 for wheat and 3/20 for corn. The advance checked the demand somewhat. The supply of vessels ready for loads is said to be small. The charters for Buffalo include the Mocking Bird and M. J. Cummings for 50,000 bu wheat at 3/20, and the Brightie for 40,000 bu corn at 3/20.

for 40,000 bu corn at 31/c.

On the 14th grain freights were unchanged. Charters: To Ogdensburg—S. hr. Dan Lyons, wheat at 7c.
To Kingston—Schr L. G. Jenhins, wheat at 61/c. To Buffaio—Schrs Joseph Paigs, Angus Smith, Ahirs Cobb, and M. E. Tremble, wheat at 31/c.

Cobb, and M. E. Tremble, wheat as e.g..

BUFFALO.

The following charters were reported on the 13th:
Schr. A. M. Peterson, coal to Chicago at \$1.00 per ton;
sehr Champion, coal, Erie to Chicago at \$1.10; schr
slooelight, coal, Ashtabula to Chicago at \$1.12%; schr
Kingdaher, coal, Cleveland to Chicago at \$1.12%; DETROIT.

The following engagements were made on the 18th:
Schr Mineral State, wheat, Detroit to Buffale at 2%c;

score America State, wheat, Detroit to Buffale at 2%c; score Trimmph, pressed hay, Fairhaven to Alpens at \$2.50, and a return cargo of lumber to Fairhaven at \$1.50; scow Anna Moore, shingles, Forestville to Detroit at 20c per m; schr Gladstone, wheat, Detroit to Cleveland at \$7.50 a carload, and wood from Kingerville, Ont., to this port at \$1.50 per cord; schr Twilighi, wheat, Chatham to Kingston at \$6, gold.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

Only two cargoes of lumber remained at the market last evening....The sohr Pathforder is having a leak stopped at one of the docks of the Chicago Dry-Dock Company... The tug Robert L. Tarrant, the upper works of which were burned a short time ago, has been repaired and was at work again yesterday....A

conductors, and who only lived for the benefit of the public.

Mr. Hirchook closed the argument, after which, at twenty minutes past 4 o'clock, the jury retired, Justice Summarfied instructing them to bring in their verdict is writing.

After the jury had rebred the Company with drew the case against Mr. Marshall Belden, who was also charged with disordarly conduct for acting as Mr. Howe had done.

After some time spent in deliberation a verdict of not guilty was returned.

CANADA.

Card by Mr. Mackenzie—The Governor—General.

Special Dispatch to The Caicage Tribune.

Toronyo, Oct. 15.—Premier Mackenzie has been the subject of repeated slanders by the Opposition papers, including the Montreal Cardia. In connection therewith the following

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

ERIE, Pa., Oct. 15.—The prop Artisons and schr Charles H. Burton left for Chicago this evening. The United States simr Michigan is at Cleveland. Coalfreights are going up. The charters reported to-day were the schr Annie Vought and Waucoms, and the bark E. Corning, coal to Chicago at \$1.10 per ton.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

BUTFALO, Oct. 15.—The Higgie and Jones is prepairing for Sarnia. She is in dock getting a new farefoot and piece of kest; also calking. Capt. Higgie appears to have control of the vesse, having settled the amounts for which she was liceled. He has faken a load of coal for Chicago at \$1.00 per ton. Capt. Leon will continue to sait her.

VESSELS PASSED PORT HURON, Special Dupatch to The Chicago Tribune.
PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 15.—Down—Props Arctic

Phil Sheridan, Mayflower, Yosemite; schr John B. ferrill, Ur-Props Asia, Bradford and barges; schrs Lon Star, Grantham.
Wind-Southwest, gentle.
WEATHER-Cloudy.

Weather-Cloudy.

Seserial Dissoutch to The Chicago Pribuse.

Pour Hurors, Mich., Oct. 15—10 p. m.—DownProps Wenona, William Corrie, Porter, Chamberlin
and Barger, achrs Belle Mitchell, D. E. Bailey, Iris
Vampire, A. Muir, J. S. Muran, Ida Keith, W. B.
Alke, Hattle Johnson, D. P. Dobbins,

Wind-Northwest, fresh; weather stormy.

ILLINOIS RIVER AND CANAL Special Disputch to The Chicago Fridans.

Lakalle, Ill., Oct. 15.—Arrivad by River.—Stim

Katie, towing barge No. 4, from Peoria, light; proj

China, from Peoria, with merchandise for Chicago.

DEPARTED—Canal-boat Elizabeth, with light load of flour for Peru; four trappers' boats for Peoris.

Passed INTO CANAL—Gold Rod, from LaSalle, light, to losd at Utica: John Carter, from Labant, 11gm, 10ad at Ottawa.

Passed Our-Board of Trade, with lumber for Peoris; Effanceth, from Lockport, with light load of flour for LaSalls and Feru.

Nino fost three inches of water on the mitre-sill of Lock 15. Wind west,
BEIDOGROUP, Oct. 15.—ARRIVED—Champion, LaSalle, 6,000 Du copp.

CLEARED—M. L. Adams, Merodosia, 91,944 ft lumber; prop Atlantic, Wilmington, 28,037 ft lumber, 11,900 lath; Dolphin, Ottawa, 51,772 ft lumber, 100 m shingles. to load at Utica; John Carter, from LaSaile, light, t

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Treasury Department has given notice that a fog signal will be abeliahed on the pier of Milwaukee Harbor at an early day.... It is estimated that it will cost \$800,800 more to complete the Cieveland Harbor of Refuge. It has already cost the Government nearly \$2,000,000.... It is not likely that the sohr Higgis & Refuge, It has already cost the Government nearly \$2,000,000...It is not likely that the soft Higgie & Jones will be sold at Marshal's sale after all. Capt. Higgie, of this city, will pay the claims and take the vesuel for security...The Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisherks has just issued an order that all steamboats carrying peasengers mus supply themselves with chemical fire entinguishers...Says the Buffalo \*Lypess of Toursday; "Either the water in the harbor yesterday was too tim, or the vessels arriving were too long-lenged. Sween's found the bottem and were delayed more or less thereiv, among which were named the schre Harard and Hutchinson, and steam-barges Ect-hum and Ruth,"....It appears that the tag E. H. Miller, which exploded her boiler and sunk in Thunder Bay off Alpena Wednesday, was racing for a tow with the Cay of Alpena at the time of the disaster. The Miller was built at East Sagnaw in the spring of 1873, at a cost of \$7,000°; took fire the same season on the Sagnaw River and burned to the water's edge, but was subsequently reconstructed. She was owned by Capt. E. H. Miller, who lost his life.... The Milwaukee Sentimelasys: "On Sunday last, when in the neighborhood of the Fists, the prop Rounder ran down a Mackinsw bost contaming a number of men belonging to the United States steamer Warrington, engaged in lighthouse work in that vicinity. The men had been to asloon and were rearming to their vessel at the time the accident occurred. The propeller cut the fishing amack down to the teel. Every effort was made by the effects of the Roancke to render assistance, lines were thrown, also planting and preservers. After the party had ceen in the water about thirty minutes, they were picked up by the tag Sewell and taken ashore."

OUTRAGEOUS.

The following letter, from a source which we deem reliable, will excite the execration of every man with a spark of honor in his composition, as well as interest the owners of the vessel referred to: The United States revenue outter Pessenden, while proceeding up St. Clair River on the afternoon of the 12th inst., was stracked by the cries of distress on board the solir Harvest Home, of Cieveland, and in tow of the tug Quayle. The Fessenden ran alongside of the Harvest Home to accertain the trouble, and found the Master, James Green, beastly intoxicated, and that he had brut-tally beaten the good, a poor, defenseless woman tally beaten the cook, a poor, defenseless woman named Jennie Simmons, dragging her over the deck by the hair of her head, and licking her until she was a mass of bruisas. She shad appealed in vain to the mates of the schooler to protect her. Either through cowardice or policy they laughed at her. The woman was taken on board the Fessenden and kindly exred for, and furnished means to proceed to her home. Looking to the interest of the owners of the schooler, and not wishing to detain her in order to hand over the offender to the dril authorities, the commander of the Fessenden permitted the Harvest Home to proceed to her destination.—Detait Post.

OUR SHIPBUILDERS AND THE CENTENNIAL.

OUR SHIPBUILDERS AND THE CENTENNIAL. Little, if anything, has yet been done by our ship-builders to be properly represented at the exhibition as Philadelphia, nor has the Centennial Commission made an effort to induce them to come forward, as it should, We have been in consultation with the Director-General We have been in consultation with the Director-General and others, and an effort will now be made to have the American shipbuilding and other kindred interests properly represented. Space has been promised, and an attempt will be made to rouse an interest in the matter. We do hope that our shipbuilders sand all classes of artisans in anywise interested in the rise and progress of this art will at once come forward and do their duty. Already one European country proposes to send out two full-rigged vessels,—one a steamer, to ply on the Schuplkild during the exhibition; it to other to be placed on the grounds. This week we have secured the promise of an American shipbuilding firm to place on the grounds a steam vessel, and we hope to be able to induce others to take hold at once. We will gladly undertake to furnism all the information that lies in our power respecting details.—Nautioni Gazette.

Michael Angelo as a Workman.

Blacksood's Magazina.

Through his impatience and enthusiasm, Michael Angelo ruined block after block of marble by working with too grea; vehemence near the surface. He had a wonderful faculty as a mere workman in marble, but his genius and impetuosity of temperament would not brook the opposition of so stubborn a material, and unfitted him for those first processes of roughing out into shape the block, which requires patience and precision. Too eager to arrive at a point where his true genius would find play, he assisted the marble with such violence that he often struck off pieces which trenched into the just limits of the surface; and, as they could not be replaced, he was forced to finish as he could—not as he would. Had he confined him self more to elaborating his work in clay, and then intrusting the blocking out in marble to a mechanical workman, we should have had not only a match larger number of greand works by him, but they would have been free; of great defects. For instance, the back of the head of Mosse has been chineled away until it is an impossible head. Again, the David is sacrificed to the erigencies of the marble. And the head of his famous Day was probably left unfinished because he percuived that it was turned beyond the limit permitted to nature without breaking the neck.

A Turkestan Khan.

Khudojar-Khan, in Turkestan, has been compelled by his faitaful subjects to take refuge in Russia. This Prince, having been at peace with the list-mentioned Power since 1865, began to oppress his people in a terrible way. They rebelled, and he crushed the rebellion with his soldiers, whom he had drilled like Russian intantry. He raged worse than ever. Whole families were drowned in his presence. The heads of the nobles that displeased him were ent off with pentrives at the gate of his paice. The consequence of this crueity was a repetition of the rebellion this summer. This time he had to run away to Russian territory, accommand by his harsem, 500 other people, and two Russian officers who were at kinekand when the rebellion broke out.

Presence of Mind.

A remarkable instance of presence of mind on the part of the Captain of a misn-of-war is related by the St. Petersburg papers. About the end of August the Russian war-frights Olaf, which had accompanied the yacht of the Czarewitch to Copenhagen, was lying at anchor among hundreds of other ships in the harbor, when a fire was discovered in a coal-cellar below, which was only a few test from the powder-magazine. There was no time to put out the fire before it could reach the magazine, and an explosion of the large stores of cartridges and guapowdar.

contained in it would probably have destroyed not only the Olaf and the surrounding ships, but part of Covenhagen itself. Capt. Rebbinder the commander of the Olaf, saw at once that the commander of the Olaf, saw at once that the only thing to be done to prevent a catastroph was to sink the ship. After sending away the crew with the ships. After sending away the crew with the ships papers, cash-boxes, amost valuable instruments in boats, he ordere the carpenters and engineers to make a leak it he vessel, and half an hour afterward she sand in not very deep water. Next day she was raised again, and after some provisional repairs war taken to Cronstadt, where she is now lying it dook pending her complete restoration for service. The damage done is satied to be comparatively trifling, and the court-martial held or the officers of the vessel unanimously expression the highest praise of the conduct of the Captain and his subordinates. The Emperor has appointed him his Aide-de-camp, which is one of the highest honors conferred on Russian naval officers, and the officers and man under him have received gratuities from the Emperor's privipurse.

AMUSEMENTS. THEO.

The I reivaled Thomas Orebestra, to DISTINGUISHED PERFORMERS, SOLO ARTISTS, MME, MADELINE SCHILLER

UNION PARK To-Night, Oct. 16. Prices as usual, Admission, St. Reserved seats, St cents and St extra, according to location. Reserved Seats for Matines, only St. Now for sale at Jansen, Mo-Clung & Co.'s, 187 State-et. Carpenter & Shellon.

This Afternoon, at 2 p. m., ONLY GRAND MATINEE

This Evening, 8 o'clock, LAST GRAND CONCERT

STAR LECTURE COURSE. Sents at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s, 117 State, for DAN

DOUGHERTY'S GREAT LECTURES, Monday, Oct. 18, Plymou Church, "ORATORS." Tuesday, Oct. 18, Uniou Par Church, "AMERICAN POLITICS." Admission, 50

NORTH SIDE TURNER HALL. Second Grand Concert CHICAGO LIEDERKRANZ,

Sunday Evening, Oct. 17, At North Side Turner Hall.

The Liederkranz will be assisted by prominent Soista, and Balatin's Grand Orchestra, After the Cocert, SOIEEE, Music by the full Orchestra.

Admission, Gentlemen, \$1; Ladies, 58c.

ADELPHI THEATRE,

This Saturday Afternoon, at 2 o'clock, Grand Gala Matinee

for Ladies and Children, at popular prices. Mrs. Geo. Ware's Comic-Opera Troupe; the th billudfold and somersault leap from grand tier procession arch, eateding to a single rope, by THI
NTEEPID ZOE; Boss, Betty Recomplishers, Leo,
andily, Celtins Bross, Paddy Murphy, Sig. Francis
Lajor Burke, Budworth, and Kaye; and the sterling
rama, "Jennie Foster, the Snow-Eird," with Piks
title, Ryner, Wallace, and the decess. Sackett and
Laivern in the cast.

Evening performance at 8 o'clock. Evening performance at 8 o'clock.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. Grand Matinee This Day at 2 p.m. THE FAMOUS

CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS In a bill of rare Ethiopian fun. Evening Performance at 8 o'clock, Monday, Oct. 18-Benefit to BILLY ARLINGTON. IMMENSE OUTPOURING

Of the people. McCormick's Hall packed to hear the great problem of the age discussed. Second and last appearance of VICTORIA C. Woodhull! At McCormick's Hall, in an entirely new and startling oration, entitled "THE MYSTERY OF LIFE AND DEATH," Seals secured at the Box Office of the hall and at Bauer's Music Store during the day. Admis-sion, 50c.; reserved, 75c.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. LAST NIGHTS OF JOHN McCULLOUGH,

AS THE GLADIATOR.

Saturday Matinee—GLADIATOR.

Next wack—JACK CADE, VIRGINIUS, and RICHARD III.

M'CORMICK MUSIC HALL. Friday Evening, Oct. 22, Lecture by Theodore TILTON. On the "PROBLEM OF LIFE." Sale of seats commences at John S. Stott's, 158 State-st., Saturday, Oct. 16. Admission, 50c; Reserved Seats, 75c.

SUNDAY LECTURE SOCIETY. McCormick Hall, Sunday, Oct. 17, 3 p. m., MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE. "IS POLITE SOCIETY POLITEP"

Oct. 24-W. R. EMERSON. ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MONDAY, Oct. 18, 1873,
FPANK MAYO,
Supported by his own Combination, in DAYY CROCKETT. Popular Prices—25, 50, and 75 cents. COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

THE ONLY STOCK COMEDY COMPANY IN THE Boyal Marionetees in the Museum-Moneys from gypt, Syria, Judea, Greece, and Rome. econd Week LED ASTRAY! Fourth Week EAST LYNNE PROF. A. A. GRIFFITH.

Elecutionist. Author of " Drill Book of Oratory," and "The Studies on Elocution," WILL accept a few additional engagements from Lec-ture Associations and Institutes. Address "Tremont House, Chicago, Ill." NEW RECITATIONS AND READINGS. TURNER PARK.

Grand Barbecue! At Turner Park, SUNDAY, Oct. 17, 1875. Tickets, \$1.00. Railroad fare extra. Depot, corne arrabor-et, and Chicago-av. Trains leave at 11 a, m

and 1 p. m. DANCING ACADEMIES OF MARTINE.

Bouth Side—1010 Indians—av.
Children's Class, Saturday, 2 p. m.
Children's Class, Wednesday, 2 p. m.
Ludon Class, Wednesday, 2 p. m.
Ludies' Class, Wednesday, 4 p. m.
Gentlemen's Class, Wednesday, 8 p. m.
Becoptions, Saturday, 8 p. m.
West Side—55 Ada-st. West Side—55 Ada-st.
Children's Class, Saturday, 19 a. m.
Children's Class, Tuesday, 3 p. m.
Union Class, Saturday, 3 p. m.
Ladies Class, Friday, 5 p. m.
Gentlemen a Class, Tuesday, 8 p. m.
Reception, Monday, 8:20 p. m.
North Side—273 Chicago-av. Will open
lext Saturday.

DANCING PARLORS

MR. & MRS. I. N. SNOW, 560 Wabash-av., will open for Misses and Masters this (Saturday) afternoon, Oct. 16, at 2 o clock. Ladies and Gents, naxt Monday evening, Oct. 18, at 8 o clock. PROF. L. N. SNOW, Principal.

MUSIC BOOKS \*\*\* AUTUMN Shining River. 35 ots. The

Song Monarch. 75 cts. Perfect.

Singing Classes, For Praise and Prayer Meetings (just published) Living Waters. 30 cts. Compile For Choruses, Conventions, and Choirs

The Leader. \$1.38. Tunes, Anti-Chorus Choir, \$3.00. Choruses and Perkin's Anthem Book Trial by Jury. \$1.00. Just published. A most mirth-

Sent, post-paid, for retail price.

Liberal discounts to Societies and Conventi LYON & HEALY, Chicago. OLIVER DITSON & CO., CHAS. H. DITSON & CO. 711 Breadway, New York. Boston.

RAILBOAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAIL 7047.
Depot, fout of Lake-st., and foot of Team
Ticke-ofice, 61 Clariesi., seekead corner at
and 52 Lake-st., Tremont House.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, and Chicago, Kaneau City and Denser Stort I Daion Depot, West Side, near Madison-st, bridge Offices: 45 Depot, and 123 Randolph-st., and cor systems, and Lake-st. 

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. Leave. Arr C'ICAGO. MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAIL 8747.

\* 8:30 a. m. \* 7:45 p. m Kapress.

Allwaukse, Madison, Prairie du
Chieu & Iowa: also, Menasaa
and Stevens Point, Passenger. \* 5:00 p. m. \* 11:00a m.
Mitwaukse. St. Paul & Minneapolis, through Express............. \* 7:25 n. m. 17:20 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & PUINCY RAIL 7010.
Depote, foot of Lake-in, Indiana-as, and Sistemb-st, and Committed Statembers. Telest Offices, 50 Clark N., and all depote Leave. | Arrive.

nrors Passenger (Senday) 1909, m. 823 4 m. 1909, m. 1909,

\*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday From Central Depot, José Lake-st., and depot Foot Purely-second-st. Tichel office, 131 Handolph-st., and at depot. 

CINCINNATI AIR LINE AND NOKOMO LIVE From Pittoburg, Cincinnate & St. Louis Stationay depot, ear-cer Clinion and Curroll-sit., Wast Side. Ticket office, IN Eurodolph-sit, and at depot PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAIL 19043. From depot corner Clinton and Carrott-sta. West Side Ticket affice, 121 Bandolph-st., and at depot.

PITISBURG, FT. WAYNES CHICAGO RAILWAY. Louve, | Arribe

\$100 INVEST NOW \$1,000

ACCORDING TO YOUR MEANS.

\$10. \$10. \$100. \$1,000 IN STOCK PRIVILEGES,
They often pay a groff from 10 to 15 times the sum
invested every 20 days, without risk beyond the investment as expained in our book and Weekly Financial
Esport sent free, containing the daily prism and
finetuations that occur at the New York Stock Exchange, Also, the general condition of the New York
money market.

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers, 12 Wall-st., New York. MEDICAL

DR. LYON, 177 East Madison of Chicago, late of Paris City Hospital, curs all private di and female difficulties; also seminal westness, ous detilities, and all affections of the uritar sexual organa. Medicines sent as directed, free

### THE CITY.

CENERAL NEWS.

There was not any news of import The Chicago Liederkranz give their so opeert at Turner Hall Sunday evening.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Capasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street (Tarr UNE Building), was, at 8 a. m., 43 degrees; 10 a m., 44; 12 m., 45; 8 p. m., 45; 8 p. m., 48. The Rev. R. W. Webster, of Montreal, Can.

preached in St. John's (Episcopal) Church last Sunday evening to the decided acceptation of the congregation. He will officiate there to-morrow, morning and evening.

The Philosophical Society will be addressed this evening in their hall, No. 103 State street, at 8 p. m., by Gen. N. B. Buford; subject, "The Philosopher's Stone, and the Writings of the Mystics of the Middle Ages."

The Sundsy Lecture Society has a good announcement for to-morrow afternoon. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe is the speaker, and the subject-matter of her lecture is the question, "Is Polite Society Polite?" This is Mrs. Howe's only secture in Chicago this season. The admission is 10 cents.

The eloquent Dan Dougherty will give only two lectures in Chicago—next Monday and Tuesday nights—in the Star Lecture Course. Mouday night in Plymouth Church he will give his famous lecture on "Oratory." of which he himself is so able an exponent. His lecture in the Union Park Church will be on "American Politics," their tendencies and evils. heir tendencies and evils, Officer Maloney, of the Cottage-Grove Station

found a human hand pointing upwards at him on the corner of South Park avenue and Twenty-sixth street. Ghosts and other hobgoblins flitted across his imagination, and he only rested easily after he had reported the matter at the Central Station. It is supposed to be the property of some medical student.

erty of some medical student.

At about 11 o'clock yesterday morning the body of a man, apparently about 50 years of age, was found floating in the lake at the foot of Thirty-eighth street. He was dressed in dark brown sack-coat, vest, and pants, and white cotton underclothing, and had a red comforter around his neck. The body was taken to the Morgue, and the Coroner notined.

Mrs. McGlaughlin, of Evanston, yesterday complained to Supt. Hickey that her son Eddie was missing. Last April be left Toronto, Can. to come to this city, but she has never heard from him since. He is 15 years old, has brown hair, blue eves, and is quite intelligent. In addition to this misfortune she yesterday received intelligence that her husband had been accidentally drowned at Toronto.

If Coroner Dietzsch was entitled to any credit

tally drowned at Toronto.

If Coroner Dietzsch was entitled to any credit in tracing the Ruetz murderer, he is entitled to a correstonding amount of credit for stupidity. Just as Detective McAuley was put on the scent of the murderer Dietzsch confidentially told a reporter, and the very first thing the young man did was to publish the whole story. Of course the culprit was sharp enough to take the hint, and now there is no more hope of his capture than there was six months ago.

HONDET VOTINO.

The following resolutions will be submitted at the mass-meeting of independent voters to be held this evening at the Turner Hall on West Tweifth street:

held this evening as the furner final on west Twelfth street:

WHEREAS, The decision of the Supreme Court of the Bitate of Illinois given in the quo warranto case has virtually deprived the ballot-hor of all constitutional protection and safety; and
WHEREAS, According to said decision it is left optional to the judges of election to choose and install elerks of election and keep taily-sheets, and by so doing no fair and true election can be held; and
WHEREAS, By removing thus the responsibility of judges and voters no true and fair result of the votes legally cast can be ascertained, nor ballot-hox stuffing, rejeating, and fraudulent voting traced, prevented, or legally punished; and
WHEREAS, By an election held under this anarchical and diabolical version and interpretation of the Election law, the liberty, safety, and life and property of the good citizen is in imminent danger, and the name and welfare of our much-beloved city hurssed and set in jeopardy, the usage and peaceful enjoyment of the constitutional rights of every American cilizen set at defance; therefore,

he constitutional rights of every American changes therefore, Heaves, That we as citizens will clasp hands and stand shoulder to shoulder together in this dark hour of sore need, no matter to what party we belonged before; that we stand together and exert ourselves to the utmost of our abilities to defend and uphold our sacred rights and privileges as American citizens.

Heavined, That we will guard and protect the polls on election day, and prevent fraudulent voting, filtustering, briuing, or any act whatsoever committed by whomsoever which tends or leads to an unfair elec-

solved. That we appoint a committee of five for precluck to give to voters the ballots on each and also a citizens' posse of 100 to march from soil to another to protect our Committee stationed tred. That we enjoin all good and liberty-citizens to rally around our standard, and de them, each and every one, to go and cast his

reusde them, each action of the second of th twed, That a committee of thirty be appointed or with the Mayor and Police Superintendent, oftering, loafing, or unnecessary delays around is be forbidden and prohibited, tree, That we will watch and scrutinize the

Resolved. That we will watch and scrutinize the counting of the votes and the action of the judges of election so appointed by the Committee of Paulic Service, because unfair intent is suspected.

Resolved. That each voter shall receive one copy of each and every ticket before the people to vote upon, and he shall enjoy the full freedom to select his choice therefrom, canceling those he does not approve, but cast one so that no restraint can be laid upon him.

Resolved, That no ballot shall be offered to or accepted by any voter without the stamp on the back thereof or the Central Committee of each party con-jointly agreed upon.

THE SOUTH FORK.

HOW IT CAN BEST BE PUBLIFIED. Dr. Ben C. Miller has been in consultation with the Board of Public Works and City-Engineer Chesbrough regarding the offensive odors which emanate from the South Branch of the South Branch, and endanger the health of the population. The deepening of the Illinois & Michigan Canal has had but little effect in correcting the evil, and the stinking streams which throw the pestilential odors over the city are worse than ever. In the course of the conference, which was an informal one held yesterday,

attributed the smells to the refuse from the

packing-houses and sewers which border on the South Fork of the South Branch.

An examination of the map shows that there is a small stream which begins near Brighton Park and flows due east to Reuben street, thence north to Twenty-sixth street, where it empties into the South Branch. This small stream is the so-called South Fork, from which the effluries arise.

the so-called South Fork, from which the effluvias arise.

ME. CHESEROUGH

said the matter was not such an easy problem to solve as might be expected. People were persistent in only seeing a half truth, or their present interests, and paid no attention to consequences. Complaints have been made against distilleries and packing-houses emptying their refuse into the river. But the people's argument always was, "What are you doing? Will you drive away the packing and brewery interests, in which thousands of dollars are invested, and which give employment to thousands of men?" This is a plausible interest. It catches the popular ear, and the ear of the Legislator who follows the popular will. The future health of the city is sacrificed to a single interest, good in its way, but as nothing compared with the health of 500,000 people. It is true that packing-houses draw trade and men here, but an unwholesome city drives many more away. No European city, which pretends to be divilized, would allow such a nuisance as has existed in Chicago. It was well known, he said, that pestilences were common in European cityes a century ago, but for the last fifty years there had been none to his knowledge. It was because the matter of sewers had been thoroughly understood, and legislators saw that it was a wise thing to make these improvements. Whole libraries had been written on this most important subject.

He pointed out the fact that within the city

was a wise thing to make these improvements. Whole libraries had been written on this most important subject.

He pointed out the fact that within the city limits there were but two small sewers which empty into the South Fork, and these could easily be deflected and made to convey their contents to the South Branch, by which they would be carried off in an ineffensive manner. But the important question to solve is how the South Fork can be reheved of the city limits. Really Hyde Park and Lake ale to blame. The South Park sewer, which drains these towns, empties into this fork, as does also the Stock Yard sip and the surface and vault drainage of the Transit House and vicinity.

Dr. Miller said the only way the city could escape the evil would be to build an intercepting sewer on one or both sides of the Stock Yards slip to the Illinois Canal, and prevent the towns from using it. In that way relief might be had, It could not be secured by deepening the slip or fork, for that would only make the matter worse. The water in them is never moved except in times of heavy rains and by the contents of five artesian wells. If the fork and fiver are to be depended upon, it would be better to make the fork narrower, so as to pro-

duce a flush easier and more powerful than is obtained at present.

All the goutlemen thought the two intercepting sewers ought to be constructed. One of these would require to be 2 miles long and the

these would require to the control of the control o

from.

As the matter properly belongs to the Board of Health, the consultation ended with the understanding that the City Engineer will make an estimate of the expense of the work, and report to the Health Inspectors.

The researches into the matter were made by Dr. Miller, to whom the citizens will no doubt feel greatly indepted.

LOCAL LETTERS. DENYING THE CHARGE. To the Editor of The Chicago Tri

OFFICE OF THE CRYSTAL LAKE PICKLING AN PRESERVING WORES, No. 115 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Your strictures on the conduct of the Company I represent at Crystal Lake, purporting to come from a corhoods. We do issue orders on our store to our employes to save bookkeeping. We do no intend them for circulation, and if your worthy correspondent can be believed they do not circulate much. We never buy them back for cash, but give goods for them, and at as low prices, and of as good quality, as any store in the State. We pay our employee in money what they do not take out of the store. The greater part of the employes have been with me for years, and seem to be prosperous and contented, both with their pay and the mode of receiving it. Since the works have been started at this point, the place, from being a mere hamlet, has grown into a fiourishing town, and is constantly improving; and property in its vicinity has nearly doubled in value, My record in Chicago, after a residence of over tweaty years, will windicate me from any accusation of stooping to make money in that or any other disreputable manner, as indicated by your correspondent. We claim to have the largest and best factory for the manufacture of vinegar and pickles in the world, and to turn out the best goods. Our products are sold everywhere, and at popular prices. These facts account for the milk in the coconnit.

By giving this a place in your morning issue, you will oblige yours, very truly,

WILLIAM ARCHDEACON,

President C. L. P. & P. Works. receiving it. Since the works have been started

THE ONE-HOBSE CARS. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune; Сиюлоо, Oct. 15.—That the opposition to the one-horse cars is artificial, fictitions, and manufactured to gratify a petty spite, is confirmed by

the following facts: "Bobtail" cars running on the same lines and to the same points as two-horse conductor cars are, and always have been, equally well patronized. Again, while omnibus lines have suc on the North and West Sides, a number of them have tried to compete with the South Side cars, and have all signally failed, the people preferring the cars. Thus it appears that a large portion of the inhabitants of the North and West Sides refer the contracted and illy-ventilated omni-suses to the two-horse conductor cars, the ob-ection that there is no conductor to collect the

jection that there is no conductor to collect the fares, step on the toes of passengers, and protect defenseless ladies having no force.

It seems, then, evident that the recent opposition to the "bobtail" plan is the work of a disappointed faction who call in the aid of a few glad of excuse to ride at the expense of others and keep in their pockets the 5 cents which belong to the Company and driver. It is believed that the general uraveling public, who have the much self-respect to appropriate the property of others without compensation, will not encourage this form of "petty larceoy."

H.

THE GALENA DIVISION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Iribune; Unicago, Oct. 15.—The residents along the line of the Galena Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad are "anxious" because there is talk of taking off the time-table to business train that reaches Chicago at 7:45 a. m. Those who have been accommodated by the train the past six months feel that it is only much of a convenience and necessity this train really is to continue running it as a permanent thing. Cannot you say something to help the travelers over this road by inducing the Corapany to be "real good?"

MERCHANTS AND CLERKS.

FIX IT UP. To the Editor of The Chicago I ribune :

CHICAGO Oct. 15 .- As the City of Chicago an propriates a large amount of money for the conection and maintenance of the fire-alarm telegraph, will you please draw the attention of the Superintendent of that Department, through the columns of THE TRIBUSE, to the straggling and useless wires on Peck court, between Wa bash and Michigan avenues. These wires have been a nuisance to passing vehicles for some time past. Tax-Payer Third Ward.

CITY-HALL.

The City Treasurer received \$12,600 from the Tax Collectors yesterday, and \$4,000 from water

The Council's Committees on Railroads, Judiciary, and the new building law will meet this afternoon about 3 o'clock at the City Clerk's

City-Marshal Dunlap took his farewell of the employes about him yesterday afternoon, and formally vacated the office. Ald. Hildreth will take the position Nov. 2. The reporter of an evening paper has let the

cat out of the bag in announcing that the le-tectives were on the track of the Ruetz murderers, notwithstanding he made an express agree-ment with Coroner Dietzsch and Superintendent Hickey that he would not do so until the case was worked up.

The Opposition Convention absorbed the at-The Opposition Convention absorbed the attention of several of the city officials yesterday, and affairs at the old tank were unusually quiet. The Board of Public Works had nothing of special importance before them. Comptroiler Hayes was passive over routine business, Joe Forrest was at the Convention, the Mayor's office produced no news, and the Law Department was treative. ment was inactive.

The city charter now in force has a clause allowing prisoners who work out their fines \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per day, and the Police Justices have been sending down offenders under the old charter, which allows 50 cents a day. The Bridewell Superintendent has the matter in hand on receiving the prisoners, and can keep the latter in confinement for six months in the event of a non-payment of fines. But the Justices say the city will be liable for false imcrisonment unless some action is taken by the Council. It is likely the Law Department will recommend the passage of an ordinance to cover the matter. The city charter now in force has a clause alan ordinance to cover the matter.

CRIMINAL.

Justice Scully yesterday held Albert and Martin Hase in \$1,500 bail to the Criminal Court on the charge of complicity in the murder of Sacob

Last evening, at about 9 o'clock, Detectives Flanigan, Simmons, and Dargon arrested three noted burglars with full sets of tools. The rest

noted burglars with full sets of tools. The rest of the information is withheld for the present, as the officers believe that these three are but the leaders of a large and dangerous gang who have long infested this city.

Chief of Police King arrived from St. Paul yesterday afternoon, and was accompanied by Mir. Powers, of the firm of Powers & Bro., from whose store the silks were stolen which were recently recovered by Detectives Simmons and Flanigan, greatly aided by the acuteness of Officer Dan Hogan, of the West Madison Street Station. Reed and Pierson, the thieves, will be taken to St. Paul to-day.

Station. Reed and Pierson, the thieves, will be taken to St. Paul to-day.

Justice Summerfield vesterday held in \$4.000 bail to the Criminal Cours the man Connelly, who was arrested as the leader of a gang of horse and buggy thieves. E. J. Decker, Frank Bennett, and George Simmons, all of whom have lost horses and buggies, were the finef witnesses against him. Michael Connells, a brother of John, was also held in \$2,000 bail for being a partner in his brother's guits.

While the Opposition Convention was in sec.

being a partner in his brother's guilt.

While the Opposition Convention was in session yesterday afternoon, a number of local politicians wandered around to Hanley's saloon on Michigan street. Among the number at 1 o'clock was Charley King, a delegate from the Eleventh Ward. Some ardent discussion was in progress, when an unknown rough struck king a terrible blow in the mouth. King drew niservolver and fired, but the rough rangaway apparently unburt. His name could

not be ascertained, but he is known to have been recently let out of the Penitentiary. Later in the day it was runneed that he had been shot in the abdomen, but this could not be traced to any reliable source. The probabilities are that it is true, as King fired when within 4 feet of him.

SUBURBAN.

PARK SIDGE.
Something more than a ripple, a perfect wave f excuement is disturbing the ordinary quiet of this place. The moving cause is the discover of oil, and that too of a kind and in such quant ties as it is thought wilk-scure the fortune of its discoverer, and perhaps of others who may be equally fortunate. A German by the name of John Neswolle had recently purchased a lot couth of the railroad track, near the residence of Mr. Grubbs, and was premaring to build a house. He had partially completed sinking a well on the premises, and in preparing a bed of mortiar had occasion to use some of the water taken from it, when he discovered that it was mixed with some foreign substance with the nature of which he was not familiar. Reporting the matter to his neighbors, an investigation was entered into, and the substance was found to be oil of a character quite superior to that usually taken from the earth, being clearer and purer, and such as to require little or no refining. Put into a lamp, it burns with a bright, clear fame, and for illuminating purposes is to all appearances equal to the ordinary serosene purchased at the stores. Samples of it have been taken to the city for analysis, and in the meantime the excitement is intense. The routh of the railroad track, near the residence of in the meantime the excitement is intense. The owner of the spring paid a short time ago \$100 for the lot on which the oil was found, and it is said would not to-day seli out for less than man thousands, while other owners of real estate be

The Republican primary meeting for the elec-tion of one delegate to the Convention Tuesday will be held at the Town-Hall this evening at 7 o'clock. Lake View should send one of her solid men, who will do credit to his constituency,

and have some voice in the proceedings Tuesday.

There is fighting all along the line against the dummy, and that popular institution has a hard time of it. Grief at the anathemas heaped upon its devoted—roof, for presuming to run along the front of first-class real estate, caused it to withdraw from the field, only to find itself out of the frying-pan into the fire. The people to the southwest, who had bitherto shown no hostility, came to the front, and took up the cudges in behalf of their young folks, who cou'd not get to the High School. Worse than all, they put on an opposition 'bus, for educational, not political, purposes, —and are threatening to keep it on. The only obstacle to this plan is that it cannot

The only obstacle to this plan is that it cannot be made to pay.

The engineer must be busy at the water project as repeated visits to his office full to find him. The pipes are expected daily, and, on arrival, will not lie long above ground. Some sanguine minds expect water to be flowing through them by the New Year, but this is not likely with the late start that has been made.

WHISKY FRAUDS.

THE ST. LOUIS CASES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribun.

St. Louis, Oct. 15.—The Government, through Discrict-Attorney Dyer filed suits in the United States Circuit Court to-day against a number of tistillers and Gaugers indicted for alleged whisky frauds, and against their bondsmen to ecover damagés as recompense to the Government for the amount of losses sustained. The suits are as follows: Rudolph W. Ulrici, distiller; bond, \$107,000; damages claimed, \$250,-000. William R. D. Jouett, distiller; bond, 827,000; damages claimed, \$50,000. Alfred Bevis and Edward B. Fraser, distillers; bond, \$70,000; damages claimed, \$100,000. Gordon B. Bingham and John W. Bingham. disillers; bond, \$30,000; damages claimed, \$65,000. James Busby, bond, \$35,000; damages claimed, \$50,000. Louis Tensener, distiller; bond, \$50,000; damages chaimed, \$100,000. James Busby, Adair & Co., distillers; bond, \$35, James Busby, Adair & Co., distillers; bond, \$35,-000; damages claimed, \$50,000. James Busby, distiller; bond, \$35,000; damages claimed, \$50,-000. John A. Mead, Gauger; amount of bond, \$10,000. John E. Howard, Gauger; bond, \$10,-000. Abijah M. Everist, Gauger; bond, \$10,000. John McFall, Gauger; bond, \$10,000. Louis Kellerman, Gauger; bond, \$10,000. William J. Bassatt Gauger; bond, \$10,000. William J. Bassatt Gauger; bond, \$10,000. assett, Gauger; bond, \$10,000.

THE WISCONSIN CASES. cases to day Judge Drummond overruled the motion to quash the indictment against Taft & Weimer, and sustained the demurrer to the plea in abstement. In the latter decision he held that it is competent for the same Grand Jury to act for the District and the Circuit Court, even

act for the District and the Chieff Court, even though they are sworn but once.

The case against George Q. Erskine, ex-Collector, was called, and Mr. McKieney opened the case for the Government. Alexander Stewart was the first witness sworn, and his testimony was not concluded when the Court adjourned.

MISSISSIPPI.

Pence Declared. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15 .- Ex-Senate Pease, of Mississippi, to-day received the fol-

Pease, of Mississippi, to-day received the following dispatch:

Jackson, Miss., Oct. 14.—Military operations will be suspended by Gov. Ames, based upon the most ample and minute arsurance of leading citizens of the State that there shall be peace, and a fair and free election. Taey would not undertake to answer for the lawless, but guarantee to aid the civil officers in the execution of the laws. The Governor expresses himself wholly satisfied with the assurances given, and believes that they are made in good faith, and will be carried out to the letter. An improved feeling prevails, especially among the whites, and a general desire for peace prevails among all classes. Good citizens are greatly encouraged.

J. L. Laxz, Jr., United States Marshal.

J. L. LARE, JR., United States Marshal.

ODD-FELLOWSHIP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 15 .- The Grand Encamp of Illinois Odd Fellows closed their labors here to-day by the election of the following officers: Grand Patriarch, Jacob Krohn, of Freeport; Grand High Priest, W. L. Sweeney, of Rock Island: Grand Senior Warden, W. L. Houten of Island; Grand Senior Warden, W. L. Houten of Farmington; Grand Junior Warden, W. H. Crocker, of Chicago; Grand Scribe and Treas-urer, Gen. J. G. Smith, of Gaiena, Grand Rep-resentative, T. Warren Floyd, of Gillespie. A. T. Sherman, Chicago, was appointed Grand In-side Sentinel, and E. A. Ferich, Havana, Grand Outside Sentinel. The Grand Lodge also ad-journed sine die.

ourned sine die. MINERS NABBED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Sloux Cirr, la., Oct. 15 .- A dispatch from Fort Thompson says that Maj. DeRussy, commanding at Lower Brule, D. T., arrived there this afternoon from White River, where he had been with a detachment of soldiers after Black H.ils adventurers. He captured eight and put them in the guard-house.

More Attraction at Pratt's Billiard Hall, 151 and 153 Dearborn Street.

Mr. Pratt, the proprietor of the largest and most popular Billiard Hall in this city, has wisely addedeight bowling alleys, the best that can be found any where, the room containing them being of the same dimensions as the billiard hall and well lighted on three, sides which naturally makes it very light and airy. Mr. Pratt intends to make this, as he always made his Billiard Hall a first-lear place for continuous and

Billiard Hall, a first-class place for gentlemen and no home for loafers. The opening will be this evening, it will pay any one to give Mr. Pratt a call. Victoria C. Woodhull ake her second and last appearance in McCor mick Hall to-night, in an entirely new and startling cration, "The Mystery of Life and Death." Seats secured at Bauer's music-store and at the box-office of the hall during the day. This lecture is the last and greatest effort of this versatile and talented orator.

Stove Dealers
Domestic Cook, American find such favorites as the Domestic Cook, Ameri-can and Radiant Home Heaters, and Keystone Ranges, am styles and sizes, etc., at the salesroom of Tibbala, Shirk & Whitehead, 42 and 44 Lake street. Their softocal patent heater is worthy of special attention.

Pianos and Organs.

Hallet, Davis & Co. s Grand, Square, and Upright
and Smith's American Organs, can be found only at
w. W. Kimball's, corner State and Adams streets,

Important to the Preservation of Teeth-John Gosnell's Cherry Tooth-Paste, the most effactous dentifrice known. Try it. For sais by all druggists. Wholsale agents, Torray & Bradley, 174 and 175 Randolph street. Lundborg's Perfumes

RAILROAD NEWS.

Something Further About the Contest Between Pollman and Vanderbilt.

Presentation to an Old Employe of Illinois Central.

Misoellaneous Matters.

PULLMAN AND VANDERBILT.

THE LAST EXPLANATION. The formstion of the new Atlantic & Chicago Railroad as an opposition line to the aircady ex-isting roads to the East has opened the eyes of Commodore Vanderbilt, and he can now plainly see that he has made a mistake in trying to cu the Eris off from the West by refusing it proper facilities over the Michigan Central and Michigan gan Southern Railroads. Mr. Vanderbilt at first tried to lay the blame on Mr. Pullman, who, he said, would not make the same allowances to Wagner's line that he demanded for his own But now that he sees that Pullman has the sympathy of the Western people, he and Mr. Joy tarn around and pat Pullman on the back, and try to lay all the trouble at the doors of the Erie. The following is the latest explanation of Mr. Joy, and which probably was inspired by Mr.

The following is the latest explanation of Mr. Joy, and which probably was inspired by Mr. Vanderbilt:

The Michigan Central and Great Western connect at Suspension Bridge and Buffale with the Erie as well as the New York Central, and hithere Puliman curs have run over both roads to New York. Mr. Joy at once entered into negotiations with the Erie to see if, in case the Michigan Central changed to Wagner cars, the Erie would allow them to run over their road to New York. The Michigan Central hauling the Puliman cars from that road to Chicago, thus making the same arrangement, reversed, that was formerly had with the New York Central. Finally, when this arrangement was about consummated, the Erie to ke flew the track, and declined under any circumstances to let the Wagner cars run over their road.

This left the Michigan Central only the choice of alternatives—to stick to Pullman, lose thereby the New York Central connection, and give up the Erie for its New York Central connection, and give up the Erie with its Pullman cars. Mr. Joy chose the New York Central connection, and give up the Erie with its Pulman cars. Mr. Joy chose the New York Central connection as the more valuable of the two, and entered into a contract by which, after the ist of November next, the Wagner sleeping-care will run over the Central route, going through to New York by the New York Central only. It is understood that in consequence of this break, and partly, perhaps, the cause of it, a new passenger route has been established between Chicago and New York. Thic is by way of the Erie, Atlantic & Great Western, and Baltimore & Ohio. Fullman cars will run over this route, and Mr. Joy thinks that probably the inducements held out by the Baltimore & Ohio had something to do with the Erie decining to enter into the sleeping-car exchange arrangement with the Michigan Central.

This explanation does very well for people who know nothing about the man agement of roads. But The Taisons is in condition to state positively that the conset from the TERBUNE reporter two or the road, stated to a TERBUNE reporter two or three days ago that there is every probability that the con ract will be renewed, and under no circumstances would a contract be made with Wagner.

But what shows more than anything else that the interests of the Michigan Central were not consulted when the contract, with Wagner was

the interests of the Michigan Central were not consulted when the contract with Wagner was made is the fact that the offer made by Pullman was far more liberal than that of Wagner, still the latter got the contract in spite of the remonstrances of the officers of the road, and for no other reason than because Vanderbilt had enough friends in the Board to control the road.

As for the Eric Railroad kicking against the arrangement allowing Wagner's cars to run over its line, the fact is the boot fits exactly on the other foot. It was Commodore Vanderbilt who stubborn, on the ground that it is too late to make different arrangements from those already

PRESENTATION

BECOGNITION OF NINETEEN YEARS' SERVICE. Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

Amboy, Ill., Oct. 18.—The employes of the Northern Division of the Illinois Central Railroad, extending from Duluth to Centralia, met Friday at Amboy for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to their Superintendent, Mr. John C. Jacobs, this being the nineteenth anniversary of his Superintendency of this Division. At halfpast 8, about 200 of the employes of the Company from all points of the line assembled at the spacious residence of Mr. Jacobs, where they had in waiting to be presented a very beautiful family carriage costing \$700, and an elegant \$300

The employes selected the old veteran passenger conductor, Henry L. Rhodes, to make the presentation speech. Mr. Rhodes said:

ger conductor, Henry II. Ribodes, to misse the presentation speech. Mr. Ribodes said:

OFFICERS AND FELLOW-EMPLOYES: I have the honor and pleasure of being selected to make known the object of this meeting. To you, Mr. Jacobs, I am authorized to say that your subordinate officers and employes have assembled here to might for the purpose of showing their admiration, confidence, and respect to the Superintendent of the Northern Division. You have been our Superintendent during the past nincteen years, to-day being the nineteenth anniversary of your administration. No words of mine, however impressive, and no testimonial of your employes, however valuable, can convey to you their exalted opinions of admiration and respect,—their admiration of you as a successful railroad manager, their confidence in your integrity, and their respect for you as a high-minded Christian gentleman.

Permit me, therefore, in the mame and in behalf of your subordinate officers and employes, to present you this brid of a beautiful carriage, and beg that you accept it, not for its intrinsic value or worth, but as a token of our unbounded confidence and respect, and may our Heavenly Father bless you and yours, is the prayer of the employee of the Northern Division.

Mr. Jacobs said:

FRIENDS, OFFICERS, AND EMPLOYES OF THE NORTH-

prayer of the employee of the Northern Division.

Mr. Jacobs said:

FRIENDS, OFFICEIS, AND EMPLOYES OF THE NORTHERN DIVISION: Were Is speech-maker, no elequence of mine could express my feelings of gratitude for this mark of your esteem and respect. True, I have been Superintendent of this Division injetiency years to-day, and as I look around me I see the faces of those in this assemblage who have labored with me during those years. I see the faces of those who have joined the ranks since, and I miss the faces of some who have dropped out of the ranks and gone before.

Officers and employes, this is a fitting occasion to thank you for the strict attention and interest you have all shown in the performance of your several duties in our ocumon interest as embloyes of this great corporation, the Illinois Central Railrad. Our associations have ever been pleanant and most agreeable, and may our Heavenly Father in His mercy call us all together when we go hence. Again I thank you with feelings of gratitude for this beautiful present.

Mr. Bhodes then said:

Mrs. Jacobs, Lables and Gentlement: The occasion which calls us together to-night is not one of ordinary interest. While the employee have been privileged to pay their respects to the Superintendent, they have not been unminimized of the partner of his joys and the sharer of his trais and corrows. It is, therefore, a pleasing duty assigned me of presenting to you, in the name of the employee of the Northern Division, this

MISCELLANEOUS.

ATLANTIC & PACIFIC.

A conference between the managers of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad and some of the leading stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railroad was held in New York a few days ago for the purpose of devising means to re-establish the stock of the latter road in public estimation.

The Missouri Pacific is leased by the Atlantic & The Missouri Pacific is leased by the Atlantic & Pacific, the latter guaranteeing to pay an annual dividend of 6 per cent on its stock. Recently it became apparent the dividend for the last quarbecame apparent the dividend for the last quarter would not be paid. At the meeting the Atlantic & Pacific announced that it could not pay the dividend, and said that the Missouri Pacific owed them \$1,300,000 for repairs and improvements of the road. As security for this debt, they held \$1,400.000 worth of Missouri Facific improvement bonds, most of which had been hypothecated to raise money. They desired to be hypothecated to raise money. They desired to be reimbursed for their expenditures and to return the bonds to the Missouri Pacific, whose carnings had fallen off between \$300,000 and \$400,000 within the past year. The stockholders of the Missouri Pacific looked favorably upon this proposition, but insisted that in the event of its acceptance the lease should be canceled. A committee of five was appointed to consider the feasibility of abrogating the lease without a legal struggle between the two roads, at the same time expressing their willingness, should their road be turned over to them, to enter into fair and equitable running arrangements with the Atlantic & Pacific.

THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON & WESTERN RAILBOAD.

Atlantic & Pacific.

THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON & WESTERN

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—A meeting of the bondholders of the Western Division of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad Company
was held to-day. The Committee who were appointed to examine into the financial condition
of the extension reported that from December,
1874, to July 1, 1875, the carnings were \$82,981;
the expenses, \$78,916. The smallness of the
earnings was attributed to the low freights, the
general stagnation in railroad business, and the
fact that the road is in the hands of a Receiver. The main road earned, during the same
time, \$720,264. The extension is now earning
\$35,000 per week more than it did during the
time covered by the report of the Committee.

THE BANERUTT RIVER BOADS.

Special Descalch to the Chicago Pribute.

DAYENPORT, IA., Oct. 15.—At the present term
of the United States District Court at Des
Mones, now in session, application for forcelosure of the mortgages of five lows railroads will
be made, and, as there will be no opposition,
such decreas of sale will be issued. These roads
are the Davenport & St. Paul, the Burlington,
Cedar Rapids & Minnesota, the Burlington &
Southwestern, the Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque,
and Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota, in all over
1,000 miles of road. Judge Grant, of this city,
represents most of the bondholders forcing the
sales.

LOUISVILLE, HARBOD'S CREEK & WESTPORT.

LOUISVILLE, HARBOD'S CREEK & WESTPORT.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 15.—Efforts are making
to extend the Louisville, Harrod's Creek &
Westport Narrow-Gauge Bailroad to Madison,
Ind., and thence to Cincinnati. The President
and Directors are now in Madison for the purof addressing the citizens of that place cerning the contemplated extension.

VICTORIA WOODHULL

Her Lecture on the "True and the False Socially." McCormick Hall was crowded to repletion last

evening to hear Mrs. Woodhull lecture on "The True and the False Socially." The audience was largely composed of men, still, there was stair sprinkling of women. The lady appeared on the rostrum about a quarter past 8 o'clock, dress ed in a plain black dress, white collar and cuffs, a bunch of roses on her breas? being all the effort at ornamentation.

She read her lecture from manuscript, and commenced by holding that the history of the past showed that all nations fell and went out of existence through the degenerate lives of the inhabitants, such lives as this country is living

She held that a change in our course of life was necessary to prolong our existence as a na-tion. For as sure as night meets day, and day night, just so sure must our social life he altered The people are the earth and the earth the people. The past marks the downfall and rise of nations. As nations fell out of place, others rose to take their places. The races of the past are extinct. They have left no trace hind them. This nation is as of one family. We have reached the grand high pinnacle of civilization. We have gained the summit, but stand ready to descend again.

Civilization found a new impetus on this free other foot. It was Commodore vanderbilt who retused to allow Pullman's cars over his line under any consideration whatever. Now, however, he is looking towards an arrangement by which Pullman's and Wagner's palace-cars can be interchanged on all the roads leading from Chicago to the Fast, but it is Mr. Pullman now who is supplying on the ground that it is to late to late to the property of the control of the must prevent this by changing the great social problem. This is a country made up of all nations. Each has divided, but come together again on our soil. All races are here blended together; and, being blended together, they will combine the peculiarities of Europe, Asia, and Africa. And when these shall have completely blended, they will have made the perfected race of humanity. Perfected nations must be a combination of the peculiar traits—mental, moral, and physical—of each.

peculiar traits—mental moral, and physical—of each.

The process is going on in this country. Even the negro and Mongolian are being smalgamated in this country, and merged in the higher civilization. These, then, are preparing the way for the grand and perfect type of the human race.

Before theselare commingled together, there will be no perfect race, either mentally, morally, or physically. But from these shall spring a perfect and pure family. Then the lion and the lamb shall lie down together, and the great end be accomplished. The realization and hopes of the people can never be attained except by the slow process of revolution. Never will peace and harmony so universally reign until we are perfected; until we make this end possible, though the process may be slow.

Christian ministers may eternally preach about the great salvation coming, but our progeny must be such as to make this possible. She held that the unification of the world was not right either in Christianity or the Rible, but by intercommunication of the nations of the earth, through the medium of commerce and the telegraph.

This country is to prove the model form of

intercommunication of the nations of the earth, through the medium of commerce and the telegraph.

This country is to prove the model form of Government, because it permits of reform without great and startling and bloody revolutions. She mentioned the good Theodore Parker and William Lloyd Garrison had done the nation, and held that she (the speaker) was standing on the platform the advocate of a still greater reform and revolution,—to advocate that a woman was pure enough to own her own body. [Applause.] The press and public, a few years ago, had become nearly demoralized at this assertion.

Our Constitution, of which we boast so much, allows life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness to its citizens. This Constitution was framed by men for men to conform to. It was a freedom only in theory. The Government has no right to interfere with a citizen in the pursuit of happiness, as such citizen is the judge of what constitutes his own happiness, and how it can best be secured. All power is derived from the governmend, yet one-half of our people are disfranchised. This outrage is utterly ignored. It is a daily contravention of our great boast of freedom.

There is something wrong somewhere, for, if

Officers and employes, this is a fitting occasion to thank you for the strict attention and interest you have all shown in the performance of your several dusting shown in the performance of your several dusting common interest as employes of this great corporation, the Illinois Central Raitroad. Our associations have ever been pleasant and most agreeable, and may our fleavenly father in His mercy call us all degeler when we go heuce. Again I thank you with feelings of gratitude for this beautiful present.

Mr. Rhodes then said:

Mrs. Jacobs. Ladies and Genylement. The occasion which calls us together to-night is not one of ordinary life. Mrs. Jacobs. Ladies and Genylement. The occasion which calls us together to-night is not one of ordinary life the completes and deprive have been privileged to pay these. While the employes have been privileged to pay these. While the employes have been privileged to pay these which are completed in the pay the employes and the manne of the employes of the Northern Division. this beautiful silver service for a faint expression of their feelings, and as a testimonial of the esteem they entered that the people are discussing politics. They care neither for hard money nor a paper-currency, with which it is presented by the employes of the horthern Division. this beautiful silver service for a faint expression of their feelings, and as a testimonial of the esteem they entered that the propose are discussing politics. They care neither for hard money nor a paper-currency, with which it is presented by the employes of the horthern Division. this beautiful silver service for a faint expression of their feelings, and as a testimonial of the esteem they entered the propose of the Northern Division. This beautiful silver service for a faint expression of their feelings, and as a testimonial of the esteem they are interested. Politics are only side-issent beautiful silver service for a faint expression of their feelings, and as a testimonial to the second problem to the propose and the s

him. The ignorant mob cannot discuss the vital questions.

Mothers are responsible for their criminal children. The condition of society demands a discussion of the social problem on every rostrum and on every pulpit in the land. Intelligence is virtue. Ignorance only begets prejudice. She had seen women pretend to blush while going through the galleries of the Louvre in Paris. A pure woman can notblush.

She held that the Church controlled the women, which was the only thing that held the churches together. The reason women resort to churches so much is because they are neglected be husbands, and has the attentions of the minister. She said that she had been maligued and misrepresented in Chicago on the social question. She looked upon marriage as Divine and Heaven-born. She did not advocate promiscuous instrourse. She advocated true marriage, and only in pure love. This was the great social problem to be discussed. There was only one remedy for this intelligence and virtue, a pure-hearted mother, and God-like father. It was only the vulgar-minded who dared not discuss this vital question of the Social Problem. The speaker concluded amid deafeuing applause, and her lecture throughout was received with much favor. She speaks in the same hall again to-night.

SPORTING:

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune. La Chosse, Wis., Oct. 15.—On the second day of the fall meeting at Oakwood Park the unfin ished running race of yesterday, with two straight beats in favor of Ole Johnson, was concluded this morning, Alice Ward winning race in three straight heats. Time, 52%.

The first race of to-day, free-for-all, purse \$600, was won by Badger Girl in three straight heats, Princeton Boy winning the second. Time, 2:31, 2:32¼, 2:31.

The second race for 2:45 horses, purse \$300, had nine entries. Won by White Owl, of Janesville, in three straight heats. Time, 2:40, 2:41¼, and 2:45.

and 2:45.

To-morrow is the last day of the races here. The majority of the horses at the track here are entered for the meeting at Sparta, which takes place the 21st and 22d.

The weather to-day was fine and the attendance large, and the meeting so far has been the most successful of any ever held at LaCrosse.

Most successful of any ever held at LaCrosse.

AT GALLATIN, TENN.

NASHVILLE. Tenn., Oct. 15.—On this, the third day of the fall meeting of the Albien Jockey Club at Gallatin, the attendance was very good, and the track heavy.

The first race, for a ladies' gold cup, valued at \$190, mile heats, resulted: 

Arizona was the favorite \$50 to \$40 against

BASE-BALL. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.—The Athletics and Chicagos played their eighth game this after noon, the former winning by 6 to 2. Rain fel in the morning, but the weather cleared up, the afternoon being a fine one. The Athletics played Craver as catcher, Auson and Richmond being crippled, and Clapp shabbily refusing to play, although on the ground and able to do so. Supper, of the Philadelphias, umpired. The Ash-letics earned one run in the fourth inning by letics earned one run in the fourth inning by the good batting of Craver, Anson and Hall, and got two more by a bad throw of Peters. Two clean hits gave the Athletics their first run, errors by Glenn, Hines, and Peters, and three clean hits, giving two more in the second inning. Errors by Craver and Richmond, and Devlin's three-baser, yielded the Chicagos their two runs. Knight pitched very effectively, the Chicagos only making four clean hits.

BILLIARDS.

BURLIFION.

BURLEIOH CHALLENGES MAGGIOLI.

Billy Burleigh, the handsome billiard-player, yesterday deposited with the J. M. Brunswick & Balke Company, official stakeholders, his forfeit of \$250 for a match with Maggioli, of New Orleans, for the championship of the North and

Southwest.

According to the rules governing the championship, Maggioli cannot be compelled to play for 150 days from date, but Burleigh is very anxious to get the match on for an earlier date, and he will therefore suggest to Mr. Maggioli the propriety of playing it Jan. 8 next. This would seem good sense for both parties, inasmuch as the date named, the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, is observed as a holiday in that city, where the match will be played. Burleigh arrived in the city yesterday morning, and will take up his residence here. He will practice for the match with Dump Rhines and Frank Fitch at their respective rooms. PEDESTRIANISM.

ENNIS VS. O'LEABY. The above-named pair started on their hun-dred-mile tramp at the West Side Rink at 3 o'clock this morning. They will walk all day, and are expected to finish about 10 o'clock this

THE WARD WILL CASE Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 15.—To-day has been occupied in the trial of the Ward will case, by the examination of Capt. Ward's sister, Emily, between whom and the Captain the most affectionate and intimate relations had existed for years. In all his cares of the last twenty years years. In an ins carce of the last twenty years she has been his confidant. She told of the anxiety which Capt. Ward's sons caused their father by their inattention to business and extravagant habits, and the great expense to which he subjected himself in starting them in various enterprises, all of which discouraged him. She never in the least distrusted his sanity.

EXASPERATED REDSKINS. Special Disputch to The Cheego Tribune.

Stoux City, Oct. 15.—News from Fort Sully tonight represents the Indians at Cheyenne Agency
as considerably excited through some misunderstanding with the interpreter there. They
threaten to lift his hair, and unless he has business in other parts soon will carry out their
threat.

MARRIAGES. MORGAN—WINSLOW—At the residence of the bride's sister, on the 7th of October, by the Rev. T. W. Goodspeed, William Morgan and Miss Mary Forbes Winslow, daughter of Robert F. Winslow, Eq., both of this city.

BRINTNALL—At Chicago, Oct, 15, Sarah J.
Brintnall, wife of Soiva Brintnall, aged 64 years.
Funeral Sanday, Oct. 17, 2 p. m., at residence, 58
Throop-st.
LST Hartford, Conn., Syracuse and Batavia,
N. Y., papers please copy.
CAMPBELL—Oct. 18, William Campbell, of lung
fever, aged 35 years.
Funeral Sanday, Oct. 17, from the residence of Mrs.
Ledwith, No. 962 State-st., at 10 a. m., by cars to
Calvary.

FF Boston papers please copy.

HILL—At Dundee, Kane Gounty, Ill., Oct. 14,

Filliam Hill, aged 65 years.

Funcasi Saturday Oct. 16, at 1 p. m. A truly hon-EYAN-The funeral of John Byan will have from he residence of Thomas Hesley, 151 Throop-st., at 10 .m., to St. Patrick's Church, from thence by cars o Calvary Cemetery. o Calvary Cemetery.

McAULET—The funeral of Mrs. M. A. McAuley will be held from the residence of her son-in-law, J. Montgomery, 5 Oakwood-ev, on sunday at 2 p. m., o Graceland. Friends of the family are invited.

MAGOUN—The funeral of John Magoum, Jon., will be held at his residence of John Magoum, it is a fine making and the presidence of John Magoum, it is a fine making as a fundament of Empire Sen, at 11 a fine making and by contending the land of the making and by contending the land of the making the making as the presidence of Calvard Canada.

POLITICAL ANNOUN

seting on Saturday evening, Oct. 16, as ana-et. All tax-payers and voters as vited to attend

"EIGHTEENTH WARD

There will be a meeting of those opposed to as in ti the West Side Turner Hall, on Twaith street, a

SPECIAL NOTICES. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing 8 For all discusses of oblidren, such as technical, in a reliable ramedy. It not only reliable ramedy. It not only reliable received in the stomach as rects and its, and gives tone and enough to tam; gives read to the mother, and health AUCTION SALES

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. AUCTIONRERS, 108 MAI BUTTERS' & CO.'S SATURDAY BILL Furniture, Household Goods, Planes, Cares, Stoves, &c., SATURDAY MORNING, Oct. 16, at 220 obtain their Salescooms, 108 Madison at By W. A. Butters & Co., 108 East Maties

Miscellaneous Boo This collection is taken from a stock of fopular Miscellaneous Works, which will out reserve for cash. By W. A. Butters & Co., 108 East Maline.
Tuesday Morning, Oct. 19, at 9:30 o'dock, REGIL
TEADE SALE

DRY GOODS Woolens, Clothing, Clot Cassimeres, Shirts, Drawers, Ladies' Shirts Gents' Fine Shirts, Ladies' and Gents' In-Furnishing Goods, Irish Liness, Des Lines Hdt's, Lace Edging and Insertions, ars, Hats, Cape, Gloves, Gauntlies, Boos and By W. A. Butters & Co., 108 East Maties.

ednesday Morning, Oct. 20, at 9:30 o'do. White Crockery.
Yellow and Bockingham-ware.
Table Glassware and Chimneys.
Full line fine Table Outley, Plated-ware Cope.
Mats, Window Shades, Stoves, &c.
BUTTERS & QA'S REQUIAB TRADE UT
THURSDAY MORNING, Oct. 14, at 220 Outle.

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOO WOOLENS, CLOT BOOTS, SHOES, ETC. BY G. P. GORE & CO. On Saturday, Oct. 16 at 9 o'c

16 Crates W. G. CROCKERY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE Parior and Chamber Sets, Wardrobes, Bookmanut Bedsteads and Bureaus, Marbis Top Burables, Whatacits, Camp Chairs, Easy Chain, Parior and Office Desks, Showcase, Pair's Piour Oll Cloth, Carpets, Stoves, Safes, Plays, G. P. GORE & CO., Australia

8,000 CASE BOOTS & SHOP AT AUCTION

DAY, OCT. 20, at 9% a. m. press ry merchants are particularly urged to atta-most attractive sale of the season. Lines of phis goods will be freely duplicated. Our of canted Sucker Boots in Man's. Roys' and Torogues and Goods ready for examination is GEO, P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Walnut THURSDAY, OCT. 21.

Regular Thursday's auction sale of Staple and Re Dry Goods. We will offer full and sitractive he of Notions, Hoslery, Underwear, Wooless, Ital Cas Skirts, Shawis, Hamburgs, Hats and Cap des Jaunts, Mitts, Piece Goods, etc. An entirely new and most attractive lies of CARPETS

A new feature in Fine Custom-Made Childs notably Gents' Fine Beaver, Melion, and Childs Overcoats. Also Boys' and Youths' Overcoat, his Coats, Vests, etc. A fine chance for comity chants.

GEORGE P. GORE & CO. 68 and 70 Wabon symmetry DRY GOODS! A great variety of very desirable goods, elliss as seasonable, to be closed out on Touckey, 6t. It is which the attention of close buyers, and patients country merchants, it sames buyers, and patients owned of Gloves, Gaums, and Alliss is the next stay in Chicago, and consists of every grade nature ty of Kad, Buck, Cloth, Sheep, Dog, and Ma donin gents', ladies', missee', and children's warr, in line of the celebrated Reynier Kid Goods, Alassone display of Linens in plain and funcy Cansone Cansone

By S. DINGEE & CO., Regular Auction THIS DAY, AT 10 A. M.

HOUSE AND OFFICE

FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY. Two Elegant Pianos, Heating Stoves, ing, and General Merchandise of over; By JAS. P. McNAMARA & O

2,500 CASES Boots, Shoes & Rubb WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION TUESDAY MORNING, Oct. 19, at 9 1-2 of

This stock will show the largest and best has sred the season. Splendid line of ALL MER PULL LINE OF THE ORIGINAL SUCKER BOOTS From the ONLY MANUFACTURE First-Class Assortment of Rochester, Dist. York, and Philadelphia-mate Shot.

By H. CHADWICK & CO

This Morning, Oct. 16, at 10 o'c FINE CHAMBER SET Elegant Parlor Suits, Office Desks, Show Ca General Merchandise.

Also, one Piano, Sewing Machine, &c., & H. CHADWICE & CO., & By L. ROCKWELL & C Auctioneers, 77 and 79 South Design SATURDAY, Oct. 16, commencing of 30 c. a. out sale this day of an immedia Parlor and Bedroom P BRUSSELS, INGRAIN, and STALL

VOLUME 29.

FURNIT

FURNITURE W NO. 222 WAL Have now in stock signs Household

Both finished and to suit purchasers, whi ing at lowest prices. WE GUARANT ING OF 10 P. A general inspection solicited.

**222 WABA** Between Adams a ACA TO BUYE

W. W. STRONG FI

ON CIT HYDE

East Grand BOTTOM I

47x85 feet, east front, on L, and adjoining the Palmer One of the choicest locs chased on

FOR SALE-Much below

MISCELL Central Pa

WAI Position as Outside City ith some Al Wholesale Ho used and having a large the office.

DR. MAGNU

Not having reduced or so much as we intended, so much as we intended, to remain at our old stan BASE-AV, for a short our ewn SUPERIOR STITES of Fine Furnity DUCED PRICES, even MON GOODS are sold, the expense of removing location."

FASHIONABLE REAL ES

Who doubts the result of Beal Estate at cash prices proved better than Savings H JAMES STI Choice Inv

10 YEAR At a low price, by parties we owner at the office of J. M. CHOICE BUSINE FOR M

Building located on the mo

There will be a meeting of bul Park Driving Association ner Medison and Robey-si Gei, 18, at 7:30. It is carne bers will be present and give management. H. C.

A MANUFACTUR Can secure the services of having experience, and abl by addressing B 60, Tribus

DENT TEETH, O